343 Hon Charles Durkee with respects of L. Lea

ANNUAL REPORT

OF THE

COMMISSIONER OF INDIAN AFFAIRS,

TRANSMITTED

WITH THE MESSAGE OF THE PRESIDENT

AT THE

OPENING OF THE SECOND SESSION OF THE THIRTY-SECOND CONGRESS,

1850.

WITH AN APPENDIX.

ANNUAL REPORT

OF THE

COMMISSIONER OF INDIAN AFFAIRS,

TRANSMITTED

WITH THE MESSAGE OF THE PRESIDENT

AT THE

OPENING OF THE SECOND SESSION OF THE THIRTY-SECOND CONGRESS,

1850.

WASHINGTON:
PRINTED FOR THE OFFICE OF THE COMMISSIONER OF INDIAN AFFAIRS.
1850.

REPORT

OF

THE COMMISSIONER OF INDIAN AFFAIRS.

DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR,
Office Indian Affairs, November 27, 1850.

SIR: Before proceeding to submit for your consideration a general view of our Indian affairs and relations during the last twelve months, I would respectfully refer to the accompanying reports of the superintendents, agents, and missionaries, in the Indian country, for more particular information in relation to local operations, and the condition of the various tribes, than can be fitly embodied in a report of this description.

Among the less remote tribes, with which we have fixed and defined relations, and which, to a greater or less extent, have felt the controlling and meliorating effects of the policy and measures of the government, for preserving peace among them and improving their condition, an unusual degree of order and quietude has prevailed. It is gratifying to know, that amongst this class, comprising a large portion of the red race within our widely-extended borders, there probably has never, during the same period of time, been so few occurrences of a painful nature. All have been peaceful towards our citizens, while, with the exception of the Sioux and Chippewas, they have preserved a state of peace and harmony among themselves. These two tribes are hereditary enemies, and scarcely a year passes without scenes of bloody strife between them. From their remoteness and scattered condition, it is difficult to exercise any effective restraint over them, while their proximity to each other affords them frequent opportunities for indulging their vengeful and vindictive feelings. Each tribe seems to be constantly on the watch for occasions to attack weaker parties of the other, when an indiscriminate massacre of men, women, and children, is the lamentable result. During the last spring, mutual aggressions of an aggravated character threatened to involve these tribes in a general war; but the acting superintendent, Governor Ramsey, aided and assisted by the commanding officer at Fort Snelling, promptly interposed, and by timely and judicious efforts prevented such a catastrophe.

Such occurrences are not only revolting to humanity, but they foster that insatiable passion for war, which, in combination with love of the chase, is the prominent characteristic feature of our wilder tribes, and presents a formidable obstacle in the way of their civilization and improvement. We know not yet to what extent these important objects may be accomplished; but the present and improving condition of some of our semi-civilized tribes affords ample encouragement for further and more extended effort. Experience, however, has conclusively shown that there is but one course of policy, by which the great work of regenerating the Indian race may be effected.

In the application of this policy to our wilder tribes, it is indispensably necessary that they be placed in positions where they can be controlled, and finally compelled, by stern necessity, to resort to agricultural labor

or starve. Considering, as the untutored Indian does, that labor is a degradation, and that there is nothing worthy of his ambition but prowess in war, success in the chase, and eloquence in council, it is only under such circumstances that his haughty pride can be subdued, and his wild energies trained to the more ennobling pursuits of civilized life. There should be assigned to each tribe, for a permanent home, a country adapted to agriculture, of limited extent and well-defined boundaries, within which all, with occasional exceptions, should be compelled constantly to remain until such time as their general improvement and good conduct may supersede the necessity of such restrictions. In the mean time, the government should cause them to be supplied with stock, agricultural implements, and useful materials for clothing; encourage and assist them in the erection of comfortable dwellings, and secure to them the means and facilities of education, intellectual, moral, and religious. The application of their own funds to such purposes would be far better for them than the present system of paying their annuities in money, which does substantial good to but few, while to the great majority it only furnishes the means and incentive to vicious and depraving indulgence, terminating in destitution and misery, and too frequently in premature death.

The time is at hand for the practical application of the foregoing views to the Sioux and Chippewas, as well as to some of the more northern tribes on the borders of Missouri and Iowa. Congress has made an appropriation for negotiations with the Sioux for a portion of their lands, which should, as far as practicable, be conducted on the principles laid down in the instructions given to the commissioners appointed for that purpose last year, and which were communicated with the annual report of my predecessor. Those instructions contemplated the purchase of a large extent of their territory, and their concentration within narrower limits upon lands remote from the white settlements and the Chippewas —objects of primary importance in view of the general policy already stated.

Since the treaties of 1837 and 1842, with the Chippewas, a considerable portion of those Indians have continued, by sufferance, to reside on the ceded lands east of the Mississippi river, in Wisconsin and Minnesota, where they have for some years been brought into injurious contact with our rapidly advancing and increasing population in that quarter. Having ample facilities for procuring ardent spirits, they have become much injured and corrupted by unrestrained indulgence in the use of that accursed element of evil. To remedy this unfortunate state of things, it was determined at an early period of the present year, to have these Indians removed northward to the country belonging to their tribe. Measures for this purpose were accordingly adopted; but, in consequence of the very late period at which the appropriation requisite to meet the necessary expenses was made, only a small number have, as yet, been removed. Their entire removal, however, will not sufficiently relieve our citizens from annoyance by them, as they will for some time have the disposition, and be near enough, to return with facility to their old haunts and hunting-grounds. Nor will the situation of the Chippewas, generally, then be such as their well-being requires. They own a vast extent of territory on each side of the Mississippi, over which they will be scattered, following the chase and indulging in their vagrant habits, until the wild products of the country, on which they depend for a subsistence, are

exhausted, and they are brought to a state of destitution and want. Efforts should therefore be made, at as early a period as practicable, to concentrate them within proper limits, where, with some additional means beyond those already provided, effective arrangements could be made to introduce among them a system of education, and the practice of agriculture and the simpler mechanic arts. The best portion of their country for this purpose is west of the Mississippi river; but it is not owned by the whole tribe in common—a considerable part of it being the exclusive property of particular bands, who are not parties to any of our treaties, and receive no annuities or other material aid from the United States. This circumstance not only excites dissatisfaction with the Government, but produces much jealousy and bad feeling towards the rest of the tribe, which may hereafter lead to serious difficulty; and as the game on which they mainly depend for the means of living must soon fail them, the government will be under the necessity of interposing to save them from starvation. A wise forecast and the dictates of a benevolent policy alike suggest that timely measures be taken to avert so disastrous a result. This may easily be done, and at a moderate expense compared with the importance of the objects to be accomplished.

In order to enable the Department to carry out these views in reference to the whole Chippewa tribe, I respectfully recommend that Congress be asked for an appropriation at the ensuing session, to defray the expense of negotiating a joint treaty with the different bands, for the purpose of acquiring so much of their country on the east side of the Mississippi as we may require for a long time to come; to provide that the whole of their remaining lands, together with their present and future means, shall be the common property of the whole tribe, so that all will be placed upon an equal footing; and that as large a proportion of their funds as practicable shall be set apart and applied in such a manner as will secure their comfort, and most rapidly advance them in civilization and prosperity. With such arrangements for this tribe, and the adoption of a like policy towards the Winnebagoes, now located in their vicinity on the west side of the Mississippi, and the Menomonees, soon to be removed there, the whole face of our Indian relations in that quarter, would, in a few years, present an entire and gratifying change. We should soon witness in this, our northern colony of Indians, those evidences of general improvement, now becoming clearly manifest among a number of our colonized tribes in the south-west; and which present to the mind of the philanthropist and the Christian, encouraging assurance of the practicability of regenerating the red race of our country, and elevating them to a position, moral and social, similar if not equal to our own. There are two evils in the section of country referred to, operating injuriously upon the welfare and interests of the Indians in that quarter, and our citizens engaged in trade among them, which require prompt attention, and which must be suppressed before our Indian relations there can be placed upon a safe and satisfactory footing. These are, first, the immense annual destruction of the buffalo, and other game by the half breeds from the British side of the line, generally in the employment of the Hudson's Bay Company; and, secondly, the introduction of ardent spirits among our Indians by the traders of that company. The embarrassment and injury to our Indians resulting from the devastation of game by these foreign depredators, have justly occasioned much dissatisfaction among them, and, if not soon checked, serious difficulties may well

be apprehended. The introduction of ardent spirits among the Indians by the persons referred to, is not only an aggravated evil, but is derogatory to the authority and dignity of this government.

Our laws and regulations prohibit the introduction of spirituous liquor among the Indians, as well as the ingress of foreigners into their country for purposes of trade, or indeed for any purpose without permission from the proper authorities. A strict compliance with these laws and regulations is required of our traders, while the traders of the Hudson's Bay Company, in contemptuous disregard of them, frequently come over on our side of the line, and, through the nefarious means of ardent spirits, carry on a corrupting traffic with the Indians, injurious alike to them and to our licensed and bonded traders. Suitable measures should be promptly adopted to put a stop to these abuses; for which purpose, the establishment of a military post and an Indian agency in that quarter will be indispensable; and, in the present state of affairs, this cannot be done at too early a period.

It was expected that the Menomonees, for whom a location has been provided between the Winnebagoes and Chippewas, would be removed this year; but before the exploration of their new country by a party of these Indians had been completed, the season was too far advanced for the tribe to emigrate before the approach of winter. The President, therefore, in a just spirit of humanity, gave them permission to remain in Wisconsin until the first day of June next.

The Stockbridge and Munsee Indians, residing in Wisconsin, having, in 1848, ceded all their lands to the government, are expected to settle somewhere in the same region of country. The treaty which provides for their removal stipulates that, in the selection of a country for their future residence, they shall be consulted; and they have expressed a preference for a site in the vicinity of the St. Peter's river. As soon as a suitable location can be found for them, and their removal effected, Wisconsin, like most of the other States, will be relieved substantially of the evils of an Indian population.

As usual with the Winnebagoes, in whatever situation placed, a considerable number of them have been restless and discontented in their new location on the Upper Mississippi, to which they were removed in the year 1848. This has arisen less from any well-grounded objection to the country, than from their own reckless disposition and vagrant habits, together, possibly, with an omission on the part of the government to do all that might have been done for their comfortable settlement in their new home. There was considerable difficulty in effecting their removal; and a portion of them, eluding the agent of the government charged with the superintendence of their emigration, remained behind. These, with others who returned to their old haunts in Iowa and Wisconsin, gave serious annoyance to our citizens by their threatening conduct and actual depredations. The white population became more or less alarmed, and strong representations were made to the government of the necessity for their immediate removal. The urgency appearing to be great, there was but little time to make the necessary arrangements for the purpose. A resort to military force was considered inexpedient, as it might have tended to exasperate their feelings and lead to actual hostilities. And it was greatly to be desired, that they should be taken to their country under cir-

cumstances calculated to allay their discontent, and dispose them to remain.

My predecessor, therefore, with the concurrence and approbation of the head of the Department, entered into a contract with a gentleman recommended for his high character and great influence over these Indians, to remove them in a kind and judicious manner, and to make suitable and satisfactory arrangements for their comfortable and permanent settlement. It appears that the measure has thus far been attended with corresponding results, and that the contractor is entitled to credit for his energy and success in the prosecution of his undertaking.

In examining the reports of my predecessors for several years, I find a measure of policy strongly urged with reference to the tribes located on the borders of our Western States, in which I fully concur. It is, by a partial change in their relative positions, to throw open a wide extent of country for the spread of our population westward, so as to save them from being swept away by the mighty and advancing current of civilization, which has already engulphed a large portion of this hapless race. To a large majority of those that have been removed there from the States, we are under obligations of the highest character, enjoined alike by contract and conscience, to secure to them their present homes and possessions forever; and, ere it be too late, we should make all the arrangements necessary and proper to a faithful discharge of this solemn duty.

Below the most southern of our colonized tribes, we have an ample outlet to the south-west; but another of higher latitude is required, leading more directly towards our remote western possessions. A beginning will be made in carrying this measure of policy and humanity into effect, by the purchase, as contemplated, from the Sioux of a large portion of their country; and it may be fully consummated by the removal of a few tribes between the Sioux territory and the Kansas river, with whom we have no treaty stipulations, guarantying in perpetuity their present possessions. Suitable locations may be found for them south of that river, where, secure in comfortable and permanent homes, they would be stimulated by the salutary influence and example of neighboring and more enlightened tribes.

That the border tribes in question are in danger of ultimate extinction from the causes indicated, must be evident to every well informed and reflecting mind; and it is equally clear that the adoption of the policy recommended is the only practicable means of averting the melancholy fate with which they are threatened. If they remain as they are, many years will not elapse before they will be over-run and exterminated; or, uprooted and broken-spirited, be driven forth towards the setting sun to perish amidst savage enemies on the plains, or the sterile and inhospitable regions of the Rocky Mountains. Such a catastrophe would be an abiding reproach to our government and people, especially when it is considered that these Indians, if properly established, protected, and cherished, may at no distant day become intelligent, moral, and Christian communities—fully understanding, and appreciating the principles and blessings of our free institutions, and entitled to equal participation in the rights, privileges, and immunities of American citizens.

It is among the tribes of our Southern colony that we find the most satisfactory and encouraging evidences of material advancement in civilization; and we need no better indication of the wisdom and humanity

of our Indian policy, thus far, than the gratifying results among a number of these tribes. Surrounded in the States where they formerly resided by a white population continually pressing upon them, and without the natural enterprise and energy, or the intellectual culture, requisite to enable them to contend with a superior race in any of those employments and pursuits upon which the dignity and happiness of man depend —discouraged and depressed by their inferior and helpless condition, they, with a fatal and ruinous facility, adopted only the vices of the white man, and were fast wasting away. In a few years, they would have become extinct, and, like other once numerous and powerful tribes, their names would have been preserved only in the records of history. Removed from this unfortunate and to them unnatural position; placed where they have the assurance and guaranty of permanent homes; where they are, in a great measure, free from those influences arising out of a close contact with a white population, so injurious and fatal to them in their untutored state; and where the elements of civilization could be steadily and systematically introduced among them—they are gradually increasing in numbers and rapidly advancing in prosperity.

Several of these tribes have already abandoned their original and crude forms of government and adopted others, fashioned more or less after the model of our own—having regularly established constitutions of republican character, and written laws adapted to their peculiar state of affairs, with proper and responsible officers to carry them into execution. They are adopting agricultural and mechanical pursuits, and, through the efforts of the government and of various Christian societies, having become impressed with the necessity and advantages of education, they are making highly commendable exertions to disseminate more generally its blessings among them.

In addition to the means furnished by government and liberally provided by missionary associations, they make large appropriations from their own funds towards the establishment and support of manual labor schools, which have been found efficient auxiliaries in imparting to them a knowledge of letters, agriculture, and mechanic arts, and of advancing them in civilization and Christianity. During the few years that institutions of this description have been in operation, they have done much towards the accomplishment of these great objects; and, had they effected nothing more than to excite the desire for instruction now existing among a number of the tribes, the expenditures they have occasioned would not have been in vain. Introduced, however, as an experiment, we were liable to errors in regard to them, which experience alone could develope; and after much reflection, I am satisfied that there are defects in the system as at present organized, which must be remedied in order to ensure its full degree of efficiency and usefulness. In my judgment, confirmed by the experience of others, the great error committed has been in establishing most of the institutions upon too large a scale. In consequence of the heavy expenditures required to establish and maintain them, they are necessarily limited in number, and so wide apart as to be at an inconvenient distance from the great majority of those for whose benefit they are intended. Hence, the advantages and benefits of the schools are confined almost entirely to the neighborhoods within which they are respectively located; for the Indians at a distance being naturally averse to having their children taken so far from their homes, it often happens

that the full complement of scholars cannot be obtained. Besides, the congregation of large numbers of Indian children, by affording them more unrestricted opportunities of indulging in the use of their own language, seriously interferes with their acquisition of the English tongue, a knowledge of which is generally a pre-requisite to their civilization. By diminishing the size and expense of these institutions, they could be multiplied and extended; there would be less difficulty in obtaining the desired number of resident pupils; while others in the vicinity could be taught as day scholars, and the benefits of a practical education be thus more widely diffused.

The only considerable number of Indians who have retained any portion of their original possessions, and survived the perils of immediate contact with a white population, fast thickening around them, are those remaining in the State of New York, comprising a mere remnant of the once numerous and powerful Iroquois, or "Six Nations." After rapidly diminishing for many years, they seem at length to have reached the lowest point in their declining fortunes. Having been placed by the humane legislation of the State in a situation similar to that of our colonized tribes, they present the interesting spectacle of a once barbarous people in a state of rapid transition to civilization and prosperity. A striking indication of their progress is the important change they have made in their civil polity. Impressed with the disadvantages of their ancient and irresponsible oligarchical form of government, and its tendency to retard their advancement, a majority succeeded, in 1848, in effecting an entire revolution. Having formally assembled in convention, they adopted a republican constitution, and their government and affairs are now well conducted on principles similar to those on which ours are administered. There are still, however, individuals among them, who, from their connection with the old system, are opposed to the new order of things; but, as the object of these malcontents is to regain their lost power, rather than to promote the public good, no encouragement has been given to them either by the State of New York or the general government.

It is much to be regretted that no appropriation was made at the last session of Congress for negotiating treaties with the wild tribes of the great western prairies. These Indians have long held undisputed possession of this extensive region, and regarding it as their own, they consider themselves entitled to compensation, not only for the right of way through their territory, but for the great and injurious destruction of game, grass, and timber, committed by our troops and emigrants. They have hitherto been kept quiet and peaceable by reiterated promises that the government would act generously towards them, and considerations of economy, justice, and humanity, require that these promises should be promptly fulfilled. They would doubtless be contented with a very moderate remuneration, which should be made in goods, stock animals, agricultural implements, and other useful articles.

As a further measure for securing the friendship and good conduct of these Indians, it is earnestly recommended that a delegation of their principal and most influential men be brought in for the purpose of visiting some of our larger cities and more densely populated portions of country. These delegates would thus be impressed with an idea of the great superiority of our strength, which, being imparted to their people, would have a powerful and most salutary influence upon them.

Our information in regard to the Indians in Oregon and California is extremely limited; but the deficiency, it is hoped, will shortly be supplied by the agents and commissioners provided for at the last session of Congress. Copies of the instructions given to these officers are herewith submitted, together with a report from General Lane, late governor and acting superintendent of Indian affairs in Oregon, containing the latest official information, in possession of the office, respecting the Indians in that far distant region, and received too late to accompany the annual report of last year.

After the three agents authorized by Congress for the Indians in California were appointed, it was found that no appropriation had been made for their salaries and the necessary expenses of their agencies. Their functions as agents were therefore suspended; but, as there was an appropriation for negotiating treaties with the Indians in that State, they were constituted commissioners for that purpose. They will thus have an opportunity of acquiring information useful to them as agents, and be on the spot to enter upon their duties in that capacity when the requisite appropriations shall have been made.

Commissioners have also been appointed for the highly important purpose of negotiating treaties with the various Indian tribes adjacent to the line between the United States and Mexico. They are expected to accompany the boundary commission, and are charged with the duty of collecting all such statistical and other information concerning those Indians, as may aid the Department in adopting the proper policy and measures for their government, and to carry out in good faith the stipulations of our recent treaty with the Mexican Republic.

The ruinous condition of our Indian affairs in New Mexico demands the immediate attention of Congress. In no section of the country are prompt and efficient measures for restraining the Indians more imperiously required than in this territory, where an extraordinary state of things exists, which, so long as it continues, will be a reproach to the government.

There are over thirty thousand Indians within its limits, the greater portion of which, having never been subjected to any salutary restraint, are extremely wild and intractable. For many years they have been in the constant habit of making extensive forays, not only within the territory itself, but in the adjoining provinces of Mexico—plundering and murdering the inhabitants, and carrying off large quantities of stock, besides numerous captives whom they have subjected to slavery and treated with great barbarity and cruelty. Humanity shudders in view of the horrible fate of such of their female captives as possess qualities to excite their fiendish and brutal passions. Our citizens have suffered severely from their outrages within the last two years, of which their attack last fall upon Mr. White's party, while travelling to Santa Fé, is one of many instances. They murdered the whole party, nine or ten in number, except his wife, child and servant, whom they carried off. Our only Indian agent in the territory, who is stationed at Santa Fé, on hearing of the lamentable occurrence, promptly made every effort in his power to rescue the captives and bring the Indians to punishment. The military officers in the territory also made commendable exertions for the same purpose; but, unfortunately, with no other result than the discovery of the dead body of Mrs. White, which was found by a military party in pursuit of some Indians supposed to have her in their possession. It was evident

that she had just been murdered, as the body was still warm. The sad duty of interring the corpse was performed by the military with becoming decency and respect. Proper efforts have been continued to rescue the child and servant, but as yet without success. Renewed instructions have recently been given, directing a large reward to be offered, which it is hoped will lead to a favorable result. But their atrocities and aggressions are committed, not only upon our citizens, but upon the Pueblo Indians, an interesting semi-civilized people, living in towns or villages called *Pueblos;* whence they derive their name. Before the country came into our possession, they were in the habit of repairing the injuries they sustained, by retaliation and reprisals upon their enemies, but from this they are now required to desist; and thus, the duty is more strongly imposed upon us of affording them adequate protection. The interference of the government is required, also, to secure them against violations of their rights of person and property by unprincipled white men, from whose cupidity and lawlessness, they are continually subject to grievous annoyance and oppression.

To prevent serious disputes between these Indians and the white inhabitants, it is essentially necessary that commissioners be appointed to ascertain and define the boundaries of their lands, which they claim to hold under grants from Spain and Mexico; and to negotiate treaties with them for the purpose of establishing proper relations between them and the government and citizens of the United States. It is believed that by pursuing a wise and liberal policy towards them—which their peculiar situation indicates and invites—they will in a few years be fitted to become citizens, and being industrious, moral, and exemplary in their habits, will constitute a valuable portion of the population of the territory. For a brief period, however, they will require agents to regulate their intercourse and manage their relations with the other Indians, and the whites. The same commissioners could be charged with the farther duty of entering into the necessary conventional arrangements with the wild tribes of the territory. To manage these Indians properly, they also must have agents; and, in order to break up their practice of committing depredations, and taking captives, they should be placed in situations where a proper vigilance and control can be exercised over them. Their forays into the Mexican territory can only be prevented by locating them at a considerable distance from the boundary line, and the establishing of military posts to prevent them from crossing it. The boundaries of the country allotted to the several tribes respectively, should be clearly defined, and they should not be allowed to go beyond them without special permission. Thus situated and restrained, a portion of them would need the assistance of the government, until brought to apply themselves to husbandry for the means of subsistence, instead of depending on plunder and the chase. The adoption of this or some other efficient system of measures would involve an expense far less than the amount for which the government will otherwise become liable on account of the just claims of our citizens, and those of Mexico, for spoliations committed by these Indians; while it would obviate the serious evils that must result from the settlement and improvement of the country being greatly retarded. An obligation of the highest character rests upon us to redeem the captives among the Indians in New Mexico, represented to be numerous; and liberal appropriations will have to be made for that purpose.

For interesting and more particular information respecting our Indian affairs in this territory, and especially in relation to the agency and organization required for their proper management, I respectfully refer to the accompanying letter (No. 33), from the Hon. H. N. Smith, and the reports from agent Calhoun.

We know but little of the Indians in Utah, beyond the fact that they are generally peaceable in their disposition and easily controlled; but further and full information as to their peculiar condition and wants may soon be expected from the agent recently sent among them. I therefore refrain for the present from making any recommendation in regard to them, except that our trade and intercourse laws be extended over them.

Our Indian relations in Texas remain in the awkward and embarrassing state set forth in the annual report from this office for the last five years, and particularly in that of my immediate predecessor. The laws providing for the regulation of trade and intercourse with the Indian tribes, are not in force in Texas; nor can they, I apprehend, be extended there without the consent of that State. Thus, while an unfortunate state of things exists in Texas, similar to that in New Mexico, and requiring in general the same remedial measures, we have not the power to put them in full and complete operation. The constitution, it is true, gives to Congress the power to regulate commerce with the Indian tribes; but that it can be rightfully exercised in such manner as to punish the citizens of that State for trespassing on lands occupied by the Indians, or trading with them, unless licensed by the government, is a proposition that may well be controverted. What is required in regard to the Indians in Texas is full and absolute authority to assign to them a suitable country, remote from the white population, for their exclusive occupancy and use, where we can make our own arrangements for regulating trade and intercourse with them, and adopt other measures for their gradual civilization and improvement. With this view, I respectfully suggest that a commissioner or commissioners be appointed to confer with the proper authorities of Texas on this important subject, for the purpose of effecting the conventional arrangements indispensable to a satisfactory adjustment of our Indian affairs in that State.

This measure, I submit, would be fully justified, if recommended alone by the consideration that it would probably result in curtailing the immense and comparatively useless expense to which the government is now subjected in maintaining the large military force deemed necessary for the protection and defence of the citizens of Texas.

The arrangements adopted last year for the removal of the Seminole Indians in Florida, to the country occupied by their brethren west of the Mississippi, failed of entire success; only a portion were removed, and a number still remain within the district temporarily assigned to them, on the gulf side of the peninsula. These continue, as heretofore, in charge of the military, and this Department has no control or jurisdiction over them.

Notwithstanding the efforts that have been made, and the heavy expense incurred, during the last six years, to effect the removal of the Choctaws remaining in Mississippi, a considerable number still continue indisposed to migrate to the country provided for the tribe west of the State of Arkansas. Anxiety is felt that the State of Mississippi shall be speedily relieved of this incumbrance, and the Indians transferred to more com-

fortable homes among their brethren, where they would be comparatively prosperous and happy. In view of past results, it is evident that more efficient measures are necessary to accomplish their removal. These, it is hoped, may be devised and put into successful operation at an early day.

Conceding the general wisdom and justice of the policy, adopted in 1847, of paying the annuities to the Indians, on the *per capita* principle, in my judgment there are material objections to the manner in which it has been practically applied. The regulation on this subject provides that a portion of the annuities may be set apart by the Indians for national and charitable purposes. These purposes, however, have never been particularly defined; rules are not prescribed for determining the amounts to be provided for them, nor have measures been taken to encourage the Indians to make so wise and beneficial a disposition of their funds. They naturally desire to receive individually the full amount of their respective shares, and consequently, their entire annuities have been distributed equally among them. However fair and equitable this mode of payment may appear, it is not altogether just to the chiefs, nor consistent with sound policy. It is through the medium of the chiefs that the government holds intercourse and dealings with the tribes, in the transaction of their more important business—and it is not unreasonable that they should expect more from the government than the common Indians receive, in consideration of their station and the services they perform. But, according to the present mode of paying their annuities, the Indians are all and alike placed on a common level; and, as no discrimination is made in favor of the chiefs, their influence is not only diminished, but a feeling of contempt for governmental authority in general is extensively inspired. Evils of no ordinary magnitude are thus produced, which, it is believed, may be remedied by a proper exercise of the discretionary power over this subject vested in the President and the Secretary of the Interior.

The greatest difficulty which the government and individuals have to contend with, in their efforts to ameliorate the condition of our Indians, is their strong and uncontrollable appetite for ardent spirits, and the facility with which they can still be procured, notwithstanding the stringency of our laws and the strenuous efforts of the agents and military to prevent its introduction among them. It is a deplorable fact that there are many persons engaged in the villainous business of smuggling liquor into the Indian country, while others, less daring, but equally depraved, are stationed near their borders for the purpose of carrying on an unholy traffic with them. The States within which these miscreants take refuge should be invoked to put an effectual stop to their abominations.

The work of collecting and digesting statistical and other information illustrative of the history, condition, and future prospects, of the Indian tribes, has been unremittingly prosecuted, and the results, it is believed, will not only be of much general interest, but highly useful to the Department in the administration of our Indian affairs. The first part of these investigations is in press, and will be laid before Congress at an early period of the ensuing session.

A striking disparity exists between the financial estimates of this office, submitted to Congress at the commencement of the last session, and those prepared for submission at the commencement of the next. The

latter exceed the former by a very large amount, and, to prevent misconception, a brief explanation may be necessary.

Estimates are divided into two classes, technically called *regular* and *special*. The first class relates exclusively to objects of fixed and permanent character, and to appropriations therefor, to be expended within the ensuing fiscal year; the latter to temporary and miscellaneous objects, and to appropriations therefor, to be expended within the current as well as the fiscal year. Heretofore the practice has been to submit the regular estimates alone at the opening of Congress, and the special estimates from time to time during the progress of the session. But in preparing the estimates for the present year, care has been taken, pursuant to your instructions, to make them so full and comprehensive as to embrace both classes in one general estimate, thereby, as far as practicable, placing before Congress at a single view, and at the commencement of the session, every object, of whatever character, for which an appropriation may be required. Hence the estimates of the present year, thus aggregated and combined, exceed the regular estimates of the last $1,423,033 49, and yet they fall short of the actual appropriations at the recent session on Indian account, some $18,000—while the regular estimates of last year exceed the corresponding class in the present general estimate $4,390, the difference being occasioned by the omission of sundry items and the reduction of others.

Great care has also been taken to make the explanatory remarks accompanying the estimates conformable to law. They succinctly, but clearly, exhibit the grounds on which the several items are respectively founded; and although the aggregate is large, it cannot, in my judgment, be materially diminished without detriment to the public service.

The present force of this office is less than in former years, and inadequate to the prompt discharge of its greatly augmented and increasing duties. An additional number of clerks and a thorough reorganization of the Department are indispensably necessary. But as a full and satisfactory exposition of the measures required in this connection would involve elaborate detail, they will form the subject of a special communication.

Respectfully submitted,

L. LEA,
Commissioner.

Hon. A. H. H. STUART,
Secretary of the Interior.

SCHEDULE OF PAPERS

ACCOMPANYING ANNUAL REPORT OF COMMISSIONER OF INDIAN AFFAIRS, FOR THE YEAR 1850.

No. 1. Report of Super't D. D. Mitchell—St. Louis Superintendency.
2. " Agt. Thos. Fitzpatrick—Upper Platte and Arkansas.
3. " Agent C. N. Handy—Osage River Agency.
4. " Teacher David Lykins " "
5. " " Jotham Meeker " "
6. " Sub-agt. W. P. Richardson—Gt. Nemaha sub-agency.
7. " Teacher W. Hamilton " "
8. " Sub-agent T. Mosely, Jr.—Wyandott sub-agency.
9. " " H. Harvey—Osage sub-agency.
10. " Teacher Rev. J. Schoenmakers—Osage sub-agency.
11. " Sub-agent J. E. Barrow—Council Bluffs sub-agency.
12. " " W. S. Hatton—Upper Mo. sub-agency.
13. " Supt. Gov. A. Ramsey—Minnesota superintendency.
14. " Agent J. E. Fletcher—Winnebago agency.
15. " Sub-agent N. M'Lean—St. Peter's sub-agency.
16. " Teacher T. S. Williamson " "
17. " S. R. Riggs " "
18. " S. M. Cook " "
19. " J. W. Hancock " "
20. " G. H. Pond " "
21. " R. H. Hopkins " "
22. " Physician T. S. Williamson " "
23. " Super't of Farms, P. Prescott " "
24. " Sub-agent J. L. Watrous—Sandy Lake sub-agency.
25. " Teacher F. H. Cuming—Mackinac agency.
26. " Sub-agent A. Johnson—California.
27. " Agent J. S. Calhoun, November 17, 1849—Santa Fé.
28. " " " March 29, 1850 "
29. " " " " 30, " "
30. " " " " 31, " "
31. " " " July 15, " "
32. " " " Oct. 12, " "
33. Letter of Hon. H. N. Smith, March 9, 1850—Santa Fé.
34. Extract from Report of J. H. Rollins—Special agent, Texas.

A. Letter of Instructions to Commissioners Gaines, Skinner, and Allen—Oregon.
B. Letter of Instructions to Superintendent A. G. Dart—Oregon.
C. Letter of Instructions to Commissioners M'Kee, Barbour, and Wozencraft—California.
D. Letter of Instructions to Commissioners Todd, Campbell, and Temple—New Mexico.
E. Report of Joseph Lane, late Superintendent Indian Affairs—Oregon Territory.
F. and G. Statements of funds held in trust for the various Indian tribes, and annual income thereon.

No. 1.

OFFICE SUPERINTENDENT INDIAN AFFAIRS,
St. Louis, September 14th, 1850.

SIR: In submitting my annual report for the present year, I must, as usual, refer you to the reports of the agents and sub-agents for details in regard to Indian Affairs, comprised within the limits of this superintendency.

It, however, affords me much pleasure to be able to state that (so far as I am informed), the condition of the border tribes is gradually, though slowly improving. Every year seems to impress them with the necessity of improving their *minds*, as well as their fields and gardens. In my annual report of last year, I directed the attention of the Department to many changes which I considered important, so far as the agencies, sub-agencies, and existing regulations were concerned. Experience during the last year has only tended to confirm me in the belief that these changes would have a very beneficial effect (so far as the Indians are concerned), and prevent many annoyances and inconveniences to which the officers of the Indian Department are now subjected. For information concerning the border tribes, I, therefore, respectfully refer you to my annual report of 1849.

No changes of importance have occurred during the present year which would seem to require any special action on the part of the Department, so far as the border tribes are concerned. With the prairie or wandering tribes inhabiting the vast region of country lying between the Missouri and the State of Texas, the case is somewhat different.

In the beginning of the present year, they were induced to believe that the Government of the United States would make them some compensation for the depredations committed upon their soil (during the last four years) by troops, emigrants, and travellers passing through their country, *en route* for Santa Fé, Oregon, and California. With these *implied* assurances they have remained comparatively quiet up to the present time; but they confidently expect that the conditional promises of the agents of the Government will be carried out, during the ensuing season. If any one is to be blamed for producing this impression on the minds of the prairie tribes, I trust the whole responsibility will rest on me; as I authorized the agents, and sub-agents, as well as the Indian traders, to say to the mountain and prairie tribes (who considered themselves aggrieved), that their Great Father would see that they were fairly dealt with; and that any injuries they might have sustained in consequence of the destruction of their game, timber, and grass, by the passage of the whites through their country, would be fairly paid for by the Government of the United States. In making this promise, I felt myself fully justified by the action of the United States Senate, and the wishes of the *late* President of the United States, Gen. Taylor.

I had the honor, during the last winter, of having a bill introduced into the Senate, "authorizing the President of the United States to hold a treaty with the various prairie and mountain tribes"—the objects of which were to compensate them for the destruction of their game, timber, grass, &c., by the citizens and soldiers of the United States passing through their country without their knowledge or consent. This b

passed the Senate by unanimous consent, and it is much to be regretted that the unhappy difficulties existing on the subject of slavery delayed the Senate bill in the House of Representatives until it was too late to be carried into effect during the present year. Measures have, however, been taken to explain this to the various tribes interested; and up to this time they have continued to deport themselves in a manner that gives no just cause of complaint.

For a full understanding of this contemplated and promised treaty, I refer you to the Senate bill, appropriating "two hundred thousand dollars" for this specific purpose. The bill passed the Senate *unanimously*, but was delayed in the lower House, until the time for action (during the present year), had passed. I still hope it will pass during the present Session of Congress, and the *just and humane* objects contemplated carried out during the summer of 1851.

I presume the reports of the agents, sub-agents, and superintendents of the manual labor schools established among the border tribes will inform the Department of the almost total failure of their crops during the last summer, owing to the extraordinary drought of the last season. This dispensation of Providence falls heavily, not only upon the Indians, but the various missionary societies who have undertaken to educate the Indian children at a very inadequate compensation. I would, therefore, recommend that any aid that can be afforded them out of the education fund, should be promptly furnished; otherwise, their limited means will not enable them to carry out their contracts in a manner satisfactory to the Department, or useful to the Indians.

I regret to say that great dissatisfaction exists among the tribes who are the recipients of annuities from the general government; and, in my humble opinion, their complaints are well founded. It has been the practice of the Department for many years past to adjudicate and allow claims against the various border tribes, and retain portions of their annuities to satisfy the claimants. These claims are generally allowed upon *ex parte* statements of the whites. It too frequently happens, that the first information the Indians receive of the existence of certain claims against them, is from the agents, and sub-agents, when their annuities are about to be paid. They are then told that so many thousand dollars of their money have been retained and paid over to individuals who presented claims of a national character against them at Washington City. It is useless for the Indians to protest against it, or deny the justice of the claim; the only satisfaction they can get is the poor one of abusing the government and its officers. They claim, and in my opinion, with great justice and propriety, that the *whole* amount of their annuities should be fairly and honestly paid over to them, and let *them* in their national or individual capacities settle with their creditors.

By adopting this course, the character of the Indian would be elevated, and all complaints of the kind would necessarily cease; and when it was once understood, that such would be the *invariable* practice, no Indian trader, or any one else, would have a right to complain. If they credited the Indians, it would be at their own risk, and with a full knowledge of the fact that they must look *only* to the Indians for payment. All claims against the Indians, either of a national or individual character, should be presented, in the Indian country, at the time their annuities are being paid; this would at least give the Indians an opportunity of producing testi-

mony, on their part, against any claim they might denounce as fraudulent or unjust. Should the officer making the payment be convinced that the claim was just, and the Indians notwithstanding refuse to pay it, let it be his duty to report *all* the facts of the case to the Department for its future action. Whilst on this subject, I will venture the opinion that no Department of the government, nay, not even the President of the United States nor Congress itself—has the *legal* power to take one dollar out of the Indian annuities, for any purpose whatever, without their knowledge or consent. I have always considered treaty stipulations as paramount to all other laws or regulations. If this be admitted, whence does any executive department of the Government, or even Congress, derive the power to withhold money which the faith and honor of our *nation* are pledged to pay to another. If the Department *has* the authority which has been so long exercised over the Indian annuities, then our treaties with these unfortunate and feeble nations are nothing more than solemn mockeries.

We entered into treaty stipulations with Mexico, by which we pledged our national faith and honor to pay her, in the shape of *annuities*—fifteen millions of dollars, the price of lands ceded by her to the United States. Have we the legal right to take any portion of this money and pay it over to merchants, or other American citizens who may have claims against the Republic of Mexico, or the citizens thereof? If we have not the authority in the one case, I cannot understand *how*, or why, we have it in the other. These suggestions are made merely for the consideration of the Department—as I feel it to be a part of my duty to protect the rights and interests of the Indians (within this superintendency) as far as practicable. In expressing these views, I am fully sustained by several gentlemen—(eminent for legal attainments) with whom I have conversed; some of them go so far as to contend that the Indians have a clear right to require the Government of the United States to refund every dollar that has not been paid in accordance with their treaty stipulations. This subject I trust will receive such consideration as its importance seems to *me* to demand.

I am informed by Indian traders, recently from the Platte and upper Missouri, that several bands of the Sioux Indians have suffered severely by the cholera. This epidemic, they contend, was introduced by the whites for the purpose of causing their more speedy annihilation; superadded to this fresh cause of complaint, they, together with the prairie tribes, continue to remonstrate in threatening language against the destruction of their game, timber, &c., by the whites passing through their country, and the establishment of military posts by the government. However we may despise their threats, policy and humanity require that they should, to some extent, be compensated and pacified.

Respectfully, your most obedient servant,

D. D. MITCHELL,
Superintendent Indian Affairs.

Hon. L. LEA,
Commissioner Indian Affairs.

No. 2.

St. Louis, September 24, 1850.

SIR: It is probable that I may soon return to my Agency on the Upper Platte and Arkansas, and as it is far advanced in the season, and means of corresponding with your office from that remote region is seldom and far between, I take the liberty while here of making a few remarks before my departure. In the discharge of my duties, my isolated position, the uncertainty of transmitting and receiving documents, are such as to promote and justify strong suspicions of negligence, and a want of proper regard and attention to the rules and requirements of the Department. Such, however, is not the case, as nothing could give me more pleasure or agreeable occupation than to be able, and have means to comply with, and perform to the very letter, every order and requisition of the Department. I have on a former occasion alluded to this, as well as to other inconveniences to which I am subjected in endeavoring to carry out the instructions of the Department. The want of a good interpreter, or interpreters, as well as the want of some station or place of refuge, whereat to transact business other than the wide prairies, are amongst the inconveniences alluded to. No person who speaks the Indian languages well can be engaged for the sum of three hundred dollars per annum, which the Department allows for that purpose, unless it is for short intervals during the summer season when trade with the Indians is in a manner suspended. The traders at all times paying good interpreters nearly and often double the amount allowed by the Department, as well as furnishing subsistence, which is costly in that country. Indeed, no person who is under the necessity of purchasing his food, clothing, &c., could maintain himself on three hundred dollars per annum in that country; therefore, it is only where such men are out of the service of traders that they can be engaged at all, and then only for a short time.

It may easily be perceived, too, that having property for distribution amongst the various tribes of that remote and wild region, requires a greater protection and a more judicious care than it is possible, or in the power of one man, to give it—exposed as he necessarily must be when without protection or habitation of any kind, to all the vicissitudes of prairie life, to say nothing about the thieving and rapacious disposition of the Indians, as well as of some white men sometimes to be met with in that country.

It may be asked why the agent does not make his head-quarters at Fort Larimie, where he could have every facility, and all the assistance and protection necessary, instead of rambling about and over the prairies; to which may be replied: that Fort Larimie is at the extreme northern limits of the Agency, and besides the Indians of that part of the district have never been so hostile and troublesome as those farther south, and moreover, at the time of entering on my official duties, the whole Upper Arkansas, and a great portion of the Santa Fé road, was beset and continually ravaged by roaming and hostile bands of Indians, and I was at the time instructed by the Department to establish and make my head-quarters at Bent's Fort on the Upper Arkansas—where any benefit arising from the presence of an agent was most wanted, on account of the refractory disposition of the Indians of that section of country. Those instruc-

tions were judicious, as the difference between the present state of that district and of the time of which I write will show. Last year the Department furnished $5,000 to be laid out in the purchase of such merchandize as would suit the Indians of that country, with instructions to distribute them as presents to the different tribes. This was performed to the best of my abilities, and although the amount was small in comparison to the great number of Indians to be dealt with, yet I can with confidence assert the measure to have been productive of much good. And although I have thought proper to make the foregoing remarks in regard to being alone and unprotected, &c., yet I have had no reason to complain of the Indians or their conduct for the past two years—nor neither am I aware of any act of aggression committed by the Indians alluded to, on whites during that time. The $5,000 alluded to above, was laid out by me in St. Louis, in the purchase of such articles of merchandize as I thought the Indians most desired, and were shipped to Fort Leavenworth, at which place I was informed I could obtain transportation and a safe escort to my destination on the Upper Arkansas; but being refused any assistance at that post, I again shipped the goods on board a steamboat, and descended the Missouri river to Kanzas landing, and at Westport made an agreement for the transportation to Bent's Fort or any part of the Upper Arkansas, at six cts. per lb.—thence to the north fork of Platte river or Fort Larimie at three cts. per lb., for any quantity that might be remaining on hand at leaving the Arkansas country. But finding it somewhat inconvenient, after arriving amongst the Indians and ascertaining them to be much scattered, and knowing it to be essential to see them all, and not having the party with whom I travelled subject to my control, I saw proper, instead of confining myself to such movements as the said party saw fit to make, to become more independent, and shape my course and management as circumstances and the promotion of the most good required. I therefore hired a wagon, team, and driver at three dollars per diem as long as I saw proper to retain them. With this aid I departed from the Arkansas river on the 15th November, and after diverging on many occasions from the usual route, in order to meet the scattered bands of Indians, I arrived at Fort Larimie on the 24th December, at and in the vicinity of which I remained about seven weeks, during which time I visited many bands of Indians in their winter encampments, all of whom I found exceedingly friendly and well disposed. On the 16th February, 1850, I left the neighborhood of Fort Larimie, and the north fork of Platte river, at which time and from which place I wrote you a brief account of my proceedings. I returned again to the Arkansas river, where I arrived on the 15th of March, and descended the river to a place called the "Big Timber." At this point I found a party of traders, and also a part of nearly all the Indian tribes of that country, assembled for the purpose of meeting me again in order to ascertain at what time, and at what place, the representatives of their "Great Father" wished to meet them in council, and for what purpose.

This assemblage of the different tribes took rise from conversations held with them while passing up the Arkansas in the fall, telling them that their "Great Father" had it in contemplation to call a council of all the prairie tribes, for the purpose of making and entering into a treaty of peace and amity with all—thereby to have a clear and definite understanding, and a foundation on which to base future proceedings. At the

"Big Timber," I remained nearly a month, having in the mean time held frequent meetings and conversations with the Indians, and became convinced that they felt great interest and anxiety in regard to the contemplated treaty. I then continued down the Arkansas river, by slow and easy marches, in company with the traders and all the Indians, until we arrived at the crossing of the great Santa Fé thoroughfare. Here we made another halt until the 10th of June, on which day, after disbanding the Indians, and recommending each band to proceed to their own proper hunting grounds, I took my departure for this place. My object for remaining so long on the Arkansas and in the vicinity of the Santa Fé road, was that I had still hopes of receiving further and more definite instructions in regard to the manner of preparation and proceeding in bringing the contemplated treaty before mentioned, about. And I regret exceedingly that the whole arrangement has not been completed the past summer; as I am confident the Indians of that country will never be found in better training, or their disposition more pliable, or better suited to enter into amicable arrangements with the government than they are at the present time. And I can with confidence and perfect knowledge, further state, that delays and putting off matters of this kind with Indians, is a thing they can hardly brook; as they will invariably attribute such delays to a course of tampering and temporizing in order to gain time for the purpose of making some plan or occasion for their disadvantage or injury. Indians are exceedingly jealous and selfish, as well as full of deception; yet, strange to say, there is nothing that they abhor more than to find such characteristics in a white man.

During my stay at the crossing of the Arkansas, and ascertaining that the Camanches were south of us in the adjacent country, and being the only Indians, in the whole district confided to me, not represented in the assembled multitude, I for the second time in the past year sent them a friendly invitation to come over and join me with the others at the "crossing"—that we might hold a friendly talk, and also to receive some presents which their "Great Father" had sent them. They received the messages with kindness and hospitality, and returned me for answer that they entertained no hostile or bad feelings whatever towards the Americans, and were determined in future to remain on friendly terms with all the whites, and not disturb or molest parties passing along the Santa Fé road; but that a meeting with the Americans this season could not be granted, on account of cholera, which their "medicine men," or prophets, prophesied would come again from the whites, and prevail amongst them, unless they kept at a proper distance. This was the only reason they gave for not coming to see me in a peaceable and friendly manner like all the others. They also stated that, after the present crop of grass died away, the cholera, that dreadful disease by which so many of their nation died, would also have no existence; after which they would have no hesitation or dread of meeting and mingling with the whites at any time.

The following are the names of the different tribes which assembled with me at the crossing of the Arkansas, all of whom seemingly entertain the best and most friendly feelings towards us. The Sioux, Cheyennes, Arripaboes, Kiawas, and Apaches. The Apaches here mentioned are not those of New Mexico, which have been ravaging that country for years. They are a band of fifty lodges, that have for many years lived with the Kiawas and Camanches, and have aided them in all their wars against both

Mexicans and Americans. Those tribes herein mentioned are all very formidable, and the most warlike on this continent, and occupy indiscriminately the country for several hundred miles, through which all the great thoroughfares to New Mexico, Oregon, and California pass. The importance of putting forth adequate means to keep this formidable horde of savages in check, is so evident under the circumstances, that I need not dwell on the subject, further than to state that it is much more easily done than is generally imagined; but must be accomplished by men having a good knowledge of Indian character, manners, customs, &c., and above all, of their deception, cunning, rascality, and mode of warfare. It is much to be regretted that the instructions of the Department, to me last year, in regard to taking a delegation from each tribe to Washington city, has not been carried out, as nothing in my opinion would have had a more beneficial effect (save an effective and severe chastisement of any one of the depredating tribes), than a visit of the principal men of each tribe to the United States. And until such takes place, or until we show our strength and ability to protect ourselves, by giving some one of the most unruly tribes a good flogging, I much fear that any treaties which may be made or entered into with them, will not be very lasting—at least not longer than they may consider it advantageous; because they have not the slightest idea whatever of the strength and power of the United States, and all overtures made, or favors extended them, even in the most liberal sense, will be construed as a sign of our weakness and inability (otherwise than by bribery), to protect our citizens travelling through the country. Indeed, these impressions are beginning to prevail amongst the Indian tribes of that country already, and have arisen from the fact of so many blundering, useless, and shamefully managed campaigns against a few miserable, wretched Indians of New Mexico, by our troops since the conquest and occupation of that country; all of which campaigns have been not only useless, but injurious to our cause throughout the whole Indian country, and a total failure of the end and object aimed at.

Many complaints have reached us from New Mexico within the last two years, in regard to the negligence of the United States government, in not extending to the inhabitants of that territory a greater and more reliable protection than they have yet received. Those complaints, in my opinion, are groundless, so far as the United States government is concerned; because enough of troops, if properly managed, have been stationed in that country to secure and protect the people against all the Indians able to reach it. Those men who complain so loudly, are men who traffic and trade in that country, and live and thrive on the expenditure of the troops. They care less about the protection of the inhabitants than they do about augmenting and increasing the expenses of the general government in that country. I will further assert, that five thousand troops stationed in Santa Fé, and a proportionate number in all the villages, hamlets, and *ranches* throughout New Mexico, would not produce a better state of things than at present, nor lessen the ravages of the Indians. This assertion may, and no doubt will, be considered erroneous, yet it is nevertheless true—and New Mexico, as well as all our distant Western territory, and which we are in duty bound to protect, will always be in an unsafe and insecure condition, until our troops intended for such service, instead of remaining in garrison in a stupid and wretched state of indolence and dissipation, will take to campaigning and travelling over

the country at all times when practicable, and that is invariably for six, or even seven months in the year if necessary. This course of action would not add to the expenses of maintaining the troops; on the contrary, I believe it would be a great saving in many respects, and particularly in the article of forage, which is scarce, and at all times very dear in New Mexico.

I have heretofore frequently alluded to the subject, and still maintain that until some such course is adopted, no reliable state of safety or security from Indian depredations can or may be expected, from the precarious and uncertain state of feeling and disposition of the uncivilized and untamed savage, whose chief and sole ambition is to plunder and destroy his fellow-man. Would it not be better, more healthy, and more pleasant, for men to travel leisurely about the mountains and over the plains, watching and observing the movements and conduct of the Indians, where game, grass, good pasturage, &c., are to be found in abundance, and of the very best quality, than to remain in garrison the whole time, and be subject and liable to the arrests and punishments which idleness and dissipation invariably bring upon the soldier? The answer is obvious —the soldier would be much better satisfied—more healthy and vigorous, and be found at all times in good condition and proper training, when active and important duties became necessary. Horses, and other animals used in campaigning in that country, would also become inured to the service, and thereby perform much better.

The very reverse, however, of all this is now and has been all along practiced by our troops in New Mexico, which is the great secret of their inefficiency and inability to keep in check a few wretched savages. They (the troops) are quartered in Santa Fé and other villages of New Mexico, the society, associations, and morals of which are not at all calculated to improve the soldier either physically or morally. They are, I repeat, stationed in these villages, where all the most ruinous vices of the savage and civilized man are daily and hourly openly practiced, and that too, without even the check of public opinion to disapprove or condemn such conduct. What service then, in a military point of view, can possibly be expected from men habituated for years or even months to such a life? It is this—when those men are suddenly called out by such an emergency, not to prevent disaster nor to protect the inhabitants (for the damage is already done), but to chastise some marauding band of Indians for the murder and robbery of some of our citizens, they with reluctance leave their haunts of pleasure and enjoyment, and seldom or never overtake the enemy.

I have no disposition whatever to meddle or interfere, or disparage the portion of the army in that country, as many, if not all of them, rendered good and gallant service in the Mexican war. But I must say that the information frequently coming from that country, and diffused with exaggerations throughout the whole district, will eventually have a ruinous effect on the feelings and disposition of the Indians of my agency; because there is nothing to keep them in check but a dread of the power of the United States, which they are now beginning to think is more imaginary than real. This, then, is the only reason I have for alluding to the career of the troops in New Mexico, and I hope it will be found a sufficient apology for doing so.

I have on many occasions received circulars from the Department, in-

structing me to collect statistics—take the census of the different tribes—form a vocabulary of the different Indian languages, &c., all of which I conceive to be proper and important for the Department to be in possession of, and would willingly and with great pleasure comply, had I the means and opportunity to do so. It is well known that the Indians of the Upper Platte and Upper Arkansas are all roaming tribes, speaking different languages, and live altogether by the chase, and are continually roaming about from place to place in search of game and subsistence. Under these circumstances, is it not evidently difficult, if not impracticable, for me to comply with all these requisitions; situated as I have heretofore been in that inhospitable region, without the necessary means of transportation, or protection; nor not even interpreters at all times to explain what I would wish to say to the Indians? And besides, to make and pursue such investigations as would be necessary in the above cases, would, from the very nature of the very superstitious notions of those tribes, create great distrust and false notions in regard to the object, which would certainly have a very dangerous tendency.

What I now respectfully recommend to the Department, and what I believe to be essentially necessary at this time, while the Indians of whom I speak are friendly disposed, is at once and without further delay, to have some understanding with them in regard to the right of way through their country, and whatever our and their rights may be, let us and them know it, that we may have some data on which to base future proceedings. This is what the Indians want, and what they are exceedingly anxious about, having been told long since, and so often repeated by travellers passing (and who care little about the consequences of false promises, so they slip through safely and unmolested themselves), that their "Great Father" would soon reward them liberally for the right of way, the destruction of game, timber, &c., as well as for any kindness shown Americans passing through their country.

I have learned, since my arrival here, from the Indian country, that troops had left Fort Leavenworth for the Arkansas River, for the purpose of establishing a post at the "Big Timber" on that stream. The measure is a good one, and the position eligible enough; but I fear the Indians will strongly object to a post being established at that particular place, as it is a great and favorite wintering ground for many of the tribes. There is in its neighborhood at all times during the winter, an abundance of buffalo, antelope, deer, and elk. Good pasture and fuel are also abundant.

The Indians occupying the Upper Platte and Upper Arkansas districts are very numerous and very formidable. They subsist entirely by the chase, and have no permanent abode whatever. They follow the game from place to place, and as it becomes scarce they are compelled to increase their movements. Through these districts all the great leading thoroughfares pass; and the immense emigration travelling through that country for the past two years, has desolated and impoverished that country to an enormous extent. Under these circumstances, would it not be just as well, as economical policy, for the government at this time to show some little liberality, if not justice to their passive submission? For my own part I am satisfied it would be economical and good policy for the government at this time to extend even a little show of justice to the Indians of that country, and to avoid a hostile collision, if possible. Be-

cause, if we may judge from the difficulties, disasters, and expenditures occurring in New Mexico, in endeavoring to guard against a few miserable unarmed wretches, what then will be the consequences, should twenty thousand well armed, well mounted, and the most warlike and expert in war of any Indians on the continent, turn out in hostile array against all American travellers through their country?

This must suffice for my annual report, and I regret not having been able to have submitted it from the Indian country, as in that case it might have been more full and complete in details.

Very respectfully, your obed't serv't,

THOMAS FITZPATRICK,
Indian Agent, Upper Platte and Arkansas.

D. D. MITCHELL, ESQ.,
Superintendent Indian Affairs, St. Louis, Mo.

No. 3.

OSAGE RIVER AGENCY,
September 6, 1850.

SIR: I would respectfully make the following brief report of the affairs of the Osage River Agency for the year 1850. A residence among the Indian tribes belonging to this agency for seventeen months has better fitted me to judge correctly of their condition and wants than at the time I last reported to the Department. The residence of the agent for this agency is among the Sac and Fox tribe of Indians; this tribe of Indians number more than double that of any other in my agency—in all about 3000; they are divided into nine separate bands, each of which is headed by one recognized as a chief; in many instances their leaders are selected from among their braves, and declared their leaders more on account of their heroic deeds than from the fact of inheriting their blood from the royal chieftaincy. It is owing to this mode of selecting their chiefs that we attribute the want of good and competent men. There are two principal chiefs (acting, authorized chiefs) in this tribe, with whom we transact most of the business of the nation, Keokuk and No-q-ah-cos-see. They are honest and better fitted for this station than most other Indians occupying similar posts. The Sac and Fox Indians are now in a state of peace and quietude, no disturbances occurring amongst them; they are entirely under the control of their agent so far as any matter of business is concerned. There are some things, however, that I cannot control them in, one of the most important of which is the use of intoxicating drinks. This they have used to a greater extent in the last eight months than ever before. I have exerted myself to the extent of my capacity to prevent the introduction and use of them, but all to no effect; in many instances we want the authority (or law); in others, we want the means to execute the authority we have.

Since making my last report, six murders have been committed in this tribe, all of which have resulted from the use of intoxicating drinks. I have yet but little encouragement from them as regards the introduction of

missionaries and the establishment of schools among them; indeed, such a proposition has in many instances excited them almost to hostilities. I yet hope that, ere long, through the exertion of their two principal chiefs, to succeed in establishing one of the largest schools in the Indian country. Of all the affairs connected with this tribe of Indians, there is none that affords me more pleasure to speak of than the advanced state of their farming pursuits; they have tilled this season five or six hundred acres of land in corn; but, unfortunately for them, there has been an entire failure of the crop, owing to the dryness of the season, having had but one good rain since planting-time up to this date, and the thermometer for six weeks ranging from 95 to 110.

The Sac and Fox Indians complain much about the government paying their money for old claims (they say), without their consent; at the payment last spring there was much excitement upon the subject. They have now erecting a spacious council-house, office and ware-room; the room is intended to be used for two purposes—for storing away their salt, tobacco, &c., and, when not required for this, as a hospital for the sick. We have now under consideration the propriety of building a hospital, which is much needed.

The Kanzas Indians, for the last eight months, have been in continued bustle and excitement. Their number will not vary much from my last report. There have been some few murders; among the number murdered is one of their chiefs, Ke-buck-co-mo, a very bad and dangerous man; his death is regretted neither by white nor red man. They have committed many depredations on the Santa Fé road, and are constantly stealing horses from the neighboring tribes. It was indeed with much difficulty that I could prevent the Sac and Fox Indians from invading their country and punishing them for their frequent outrages upon their property. The Kanzas Indians have become great whiskey dealers as well as drinkers. They often travel a distance of two or three hundred miles for whiskey, making it convenient to steal a pony or two as they pass along, and exchange the same with the miserable whites along the line for whiskey. They have had broken for them, this season, three hundred acres of land, which was planted in corn; I fear, however, they will not till this land in future. They have no inclination to work. The Methodist Church have in progress of erection, under the superintendence of the Rev. Thomas Johnson, buildings to be used in conducting the Manual Labor School, chartered by the Department. There will be an effort to complete them this fall.

The Miami Indians have conducted themselves during the present year much better than formerly; the amount of intoxicating drinks used in this tribe is much less than heretofore; consequently, the number of deaths are less; about 30 of the tribe have signed a pledge which prohibits the use of all intoxicating drinks for one year. The farming operations of this tribe have been carried on during the present season with unusual success; indeed, I have been agreeably disappointed in being able to persuade these people to go to work. A majority of the tribe have this season aided in cultivating the public farms; many of them were to be seen following the plough and wielding the maul. They will make a good crop, considering the season has been bad—they are now preparing to sow wheat; they have now fully completed a very superior mill, which has recently been put into operation. I think they will now build themselves

good houses, and open more farms; these people are now in a better condition than ever before; they have raised an abundance of corn, and have a mill to grind it—and, what is still better, all of those little hordes which have heretofore been hanging about the State-line, and the groceries along the line have mostly broken up and moved near to the mission buildings. For their improved condition, much credit is due to Amos H. Goodin, their farmer. The Miamies are now much concerned about the fate of their mission—they have made a unanimous call upon the government to place the mission in the hands of the Baptist denomination, and they promise to aid in building up a flourishing school. Upon this subject, however, I have called the attention of the department before. These Indians, like the Sacs and Foxes, complain heavily against the Government for allowing the payment of large claims out of their annuity—many of which they say are not just, and some are entitled to large credits upon them.

The Ottawas have as usual pursued their avocation (of farming)—having entirely abandoned the hunt; most of them have erected houses and opened farms; they have among them a small grist mill, which is sufficient for their purposes. This tribe is somewhat on the increase—they have their own laws, officers, &c.—about 70 of them are members of the Baptist church; they suffer no liquor to be introduced into their country. I consider these Indians much farther advanced in civilization than any other tribe on the frontier; there is no school in operation at this time among them—they have, however, a missionary residing there, who administers to their spiritual wants, and indeed to him may be attributed their advanced state of civilization.

The Weas, Piankeshaws, Kaskaskias and Perrias, whose lands are adjoining, are living in a state of peace and happiness. Indeed, such is the harmony of feeling existing among them, that they may be looked upon (almost) as one and the same tribe. They have, at this time, propositions before the government for disposing of their surplus lands, and confederating into one body—making their annuities joint means, each sharing alike. I am much in hopes this confederation may be brought about. Of the particulars concerning this movement, the Department is already in possession. These tribes generally are in an advanced state of civilization; they ape the white man more than any other Indians, and seek every opportunity to improve themselves; most of them live in log houses, and have small fields about them which they cultivate in corn, potatoes, &c. Had they the means of other Indians around them, they could soon be at the head of their red brothers in point of condition.

Upon the lands of the Wea tribe is located the Baptist mission, superintended by the Rev. David Lykens. This school is indeed in a flourishing condition; the yearly number of scholars is about 35; the children are generally healthy, and have improved much in their tuition during this year. This mission has received but little aid from the government, and I think there has been more real good growing out of it than any other mission in the Indian territory. The influence of this mission, under the management of that most worthy man, the Rev. David Lykens, has not only tended to advance the condition of the children immediately under his charge, but may be found in every wigwam or house in the territory. Much credit is also due to Miss J. A. Osgood, who is at the head of the female department of this school; she is a most estimable young

lady, and is peculiarly well fitted for the position which she occupies. I am in hopes that this school will receive some aid from the civilization fund this year.

The Chippewas, during the present year, have made renewed efforts towards improving their farms, and increasing their stock. The frequent depredations committed by their neighbors, the Sac and Fox Indians, tend to discourage them in their efforts; they are very industrious, and make use of all the means in their power to improve their condition. Their annuity is small; in fact, I might say nothing; they are therefore unable to fit themselves out for farming, or any other vocation. It would, indeed, be a piece of charity well bestowed to make these Indians a few presents in the way of horses, farming utensils, &c.

The smith-shops among the different tribes are all being carried on, and well supplied with material. It is with much difficulty that I can obtain a suitable person to remain at the council grove among the Ranger Indians, owing to their remoteness from the State, and the want of protection from the insults and threats of those Indians. I have appointed no interpreter for the Kanzas Indians, for the reason that I could find no suitable person. I have therefore selected persons temporarily, at such times as I found need, and paid them for the time actually in service. While speaking of interpreters, I will take occasion to say, that the salaries, as a general thing, are not sufficient to procure suitable men; for instance, the Sac and Fox interpreter is needed most all of his time with the agent, yet the agent has frequently to get along without him, his services being required by the surgeon, and with him he must frequently make a visit of 10 or 15 miles. The residence of the agent and interpreter is the home of the Indian; their rooms are always open, and their table is always spread. The interpreter must be a reliable man, a man of intelligence; he must be one who will live clear of all other influences, especially those of the traders, and other whites. In conclusion, then, I say, the salary is not sufficient to procure such a man, who will live clear of other interests and influences.

The different reports from missionaries, surgeon, and farmer, have not yet been received; they will be forwarded as soon as they come to hand.

I am, sir, your very obedient servant,

CHARLES N. HANDY,
Indian Agent.

Col. D. D. MITCHELL,
Superintendent Indian Affairs, St. Louis, Mo.

No. 4.

WEA AND PIANKASHAW SCHOOL,
Osage River Agency, September 3d, 1850.

SIR: In accordance with the regulations of the Indian Department, I take great pleasure in laying before you the condition of this school during the past year, and its present condition. I trust, sir, you will pardon me, if I also refer in this report to the Indians generally in this part of your extensive field of agency. And, let me assure you, sir, that it affords me the highest gratification to note the rapid improvement of

the Indians in this vicinity under your *prompt* and *efficient* administration of their affairs; and it affords me peculiar pleasure to believe (notwithstanding what disappointed ambition or cupidity might say) that those employed by you in the Indian country are such men as will exercise a *good, moral influence.* I am aware, sir, that it requires great *moral nerve* to discharge duties, which, though often painful, are as often absolutely incumbent upon an officer of government among the Indians. The improvement the past year among the three bands in whose country our school is situated, has been greater than that of any preceding year since we have been among them. New land has been ploughed, rails made, fields fenced, and a considerable number of houses built of hewed logs. There has been much less whiskey introduced into the country, and not more than one case of intoxication where there were formerly three. In a good degree, the above remarks will apply to the Miamies, now quite a respectable people.

The school under our charge is conducted on the manual labor plan, and has averaged the past year thirty-five children. I cannot speak too highly in commendation of the untiring efforts of Miss S. A. Osgood, principal teacher in behalf of the school, from whose annual report I take the following extract:—

"With pleasure, I write, that the present condition of Harvey Institute is prosperous and encouraging. The number enrolled last year is forty-two, twenty-six boys and sixteen girls. The attendance has been more regular than in any preceding year; consequently, more good has resulted from our efforts. One of our girls (daughter of Baptiste Peoria), is happily married to one of her tribe, whose attainments are equal with hers. One of our most interesting little girls has been taken from us by death.

"The entire number of readers of various grades is thirty-two, more than half of which read with facility, and several are good readers.

"The writing pupils number twenty-four, many of whom write neatly. In most cases, the scholars of this school surpass in penmanship those of white schools I have taught.

"The little girls excel in sewing and fancy needle-work. We hope, as our girls grow up, to send them out well-fitted to perform the duties of housekeeper, wife, &c.

"Other branches taught—geography, arithmetic, grammar, and composition—in all of which the pupils have made gratifying progress.

"All the children in school are rapidly acquiring the English language."

The above, in short, comprises the past and present condition of the school, and when it is borne in mind that this school, with the exception of $300, has been wholly supported from its commencement, a period of five years, by benevolent funds—the contributions of churches—I think it will be admitted "we have done what we could."

In conclusion, sir, permit me to express our thanks for your kind attention, and our gratification that your efforts in the cause of Indian improvement have met with so much success.

Very respectfully your obed't serv't,

DAVID LYKINS,
Sup't Harvey Institute.

Col. C. N. Handy,
Agent, &c.

No. 5.

OTTAWA MISSION STATION,
September 3, 1850.

SIR: During the year now past the Ottawas have enjoyed better health than during any previous year since they emigrated to this country. They have almost entirely laid aside their former Indian habits, and have become in a great degree civilized; consequently they are improving in health and increasing in numbers. Since January 1st, 1849, there have been among them six deaths and twenty-six births. Their habits of industry, temperance, and conformity to the customs of the whites, are every year becoming more and more firmly fixed. Since the opening of the last spring many of them have added to their farms from five to fifteen acres. The prospect in the fore part of the season was that they should have some two or three thousand bushels of corn and potatoes to sell, but the drought has been so great that their fields will not average, probably, more than five bushels to the acre.

Many of the adults who cannot speak English, learn to read, write, and cipher in their own language, but send their children to English schools among the neighboring tribes. Twenty-three of their children are now at such schools.

The undersigned has, during the present year, been occupied principally in translating portions of Scripture, hymns, &c., into the Ottawa language, and in printing two small works of 255 pages. Regular Sabbath preaching and week-day prayer-meetings have been continued as formerly. Good attention has generally been given to our religious meetings. Sixty-two are at this time members in good standing of the "Ottawa Baptist Mission Church."

About ten years ago the Ottawas found it necessary to make a law to prevent stealing; since which time they have occasionally been forming new ones. In January last they, in general council, formed four new laws, revised and corrected all they had previously adopted, and ordered that the whole should be printed both in Indian and English. They enforce these laws most strictly whenever violated. I herewith send you a copy of them.

Most respectfully I am, dear sir, yours, &c.,
JOTHAM MEEKER,
Missionary.

Col. C. N. HANDY,
U. S. Ind. Agent.

No. 6.

October 21*st*, 1850.

SIR: In conformity to existing regulations, I have to report the conditions of the Indians within this sub-agency.

The Iowas have raised this year, not quite an average crop of corn, pumpkins, squashes, &c. The cause of the deficiency is no doubt attributable to the interruption produced by the California emigrants passing

through their country, affording them new and increased facilities to obtain ardent spirits.

There is no perceivable change in their habits for the better, as regards industry or virtue; indeed, I fear they are more lewd and dissipated than they were years since. In my judgment, the hope of improving their condition, while they remain at their present home, is extremely small. I speak of the adults of course; the children, who are at the manual labor boarding-school, are very correct in their deportment, and learning rapidly. Under this impression, I would respectfully recommend that the proper authorities make a purchase of their country, and locate them at some place where it would be more difficult for them to procure ardent spirits. Should this recommendation be received with favor, and if action should be taken by the proper authorities to effect it, I may with propriety suggest, that it would be useless to give these Indians a very large quantity of land, as in their most extended labors they have never cultivated more than one section of land in any one season. I would beg leave to state, that in the event the government should purchase the lands of these Indians, no one thing will more contribute to their future welfare and preservation, than the reservation of a distinct and separate fund, set apart for agricultural and mechanical purposes, and placed entirely beyond the control of the Indians.

The Missouri River Sacs and Foxes are not much given to dissipation, and are much more provident than is usual with our border tribes; and consequently, are never in want of either food or necessary clothing. The pattern farm affords an abundant supply of bread stuffs for the entire band, though they make use of as much industry as is common with wild Indians, to raise pumpkins, squashes, &c. &c., for themselves. The Sac and Fox farmer has cultivated eighty acres in corn, sowed forty acres of wheat, and planted about five acres in Irish potatoes this year. The corn will average forty bushels to the acre, the potatoe crop will be light, the wheat was well put in, and bids fair to be a good crop.

I had their mill repaired, and it is believed, it will do well. We ground for the Sacs and Foxes upwards of two hundred bushels of wheat before I left home. I have had only five thousand rails made to repair the farm fence, at least ten thousand more will be required to make it a good fence. During this winter I shall be able to put the farm in good condition.

Notwithstanding all the efforts I could make this summer, I have been unable to break any new lands for the Indians as yet, but feel confident that I can open the fields near their village, in the spring, which they are so anxious to have. I had expected, before making this report, to receive the report of the Rev. Messrs. Hamilton and Irvin, the superintendents of the manual labor boarding-school, giving a detailed account of its condition.

This will be forwarded to you in a short time. It is owing to no neglect of duty on their part, that the report is not here, for I should do injustice both to these gentlemen and my own feelings, if I closed this report without giving my humble testimony to the fidelity, diligence, and prudence, with which they have discharged their responsible and laborious duties to these poor Indians, laboring faithfully and industriously for their present and future welfare.

I would respectfully call your attention to the subject of the fund,

which was formerly given to the sub-agent at this place to feed the Indians at the payments of the annuity. Although a small sum, yet it assisted the agent in maintaining an influence, which, if used with discretion, was, and would be beneficial to the Indians and to the government.

I am, sir, yours respectfully,

WM. P. RICHARDSON,
Indian Sub-agent,
Great Nemaha Sub-agency.

To Col. D. D. MITCHELL,
Supt. Indian Affairs, St. Louis, Mo.

No. 7.

IOWA AND SAC MISSION,
November 4, 1850.

DEAR SIR: As you took an active part in the establishment of this school when formerly sub-agent for the two tribes of Indians (Iowa and Sac and Fox), it may be interesting to you, and to the Department, to have a brief statement of the condition of the school since its commencement, upwards of four years since.

The school was opened in the spring or summer of 1846, but sickness in the mission family, and want of proper help, operated against it, so that, during the fall of that year, there were only eight children in the school, six Iowas, and two of half-blooded Pottawatomies. On the 1st of November, the children began to come in, and in a few weeks, we had between thirty and forty scholars.

The following table will give in round numbers, the average attendance of each year, with the number received, left, &c. &c.

The past year shows a less average number of scholars than the preceding one; but this is owing to the fact that the number of scholars decreased towards the close of that year, while during the past year they have gradually increased, having at the present date thirty-nine scholars.

YEARS,	1847.	1848.	1849.	1850.
No. rec'd, including those in the school,	70	45	40	40
No. left,	50	16	8	2
No. at the close of the year,	20	29	32	38
Average attendance,	24	24	34	32

Of those in the school, there are:

Reading and writing in English and Iowa,	15
Geography,	1
Spelling (and some of them writing),	20
Alphabet,	3

There are half bloods:

Boys, . . . 12 Girls, . . . 5—17

The scholars are from the following tribes, viz.:

Iowas,	30
Sac,	1 half-blood.

Fox, ...	1 half-blood.
Snake, ...	1 " "
Blackfeet, ...	2 " "
Sioux, ...	2 " "
Ottoe, ...	1 " "

Some of those who have left the school can read in their own language.

For some time, the children were taught in their own language, as it was thought useless to instruct them in the English, while so many of them remained for so short a time. During the past summer, they have been taught the English, and I think are making quite as good improvement as we could expect.

In addition to the instruction given to the children at the station, the adult Indians are visited at their homes, for the purpose of imparting to them religious instruction. These visits are made three times a week, unless something providential occur to prevent them. The attention they give to preaching on these occasions, is often good, and at other times quite indifferent. No special improvement is manifest amongst them, yet we hope our labors in their behalf are not altogether in vain. Besides Mr. Irvin's family, and my own, we have at present a female teacher, Miss S. A. Waterman, three hired girls, also, one hired hand on the farm. The boys of the school did much towards raising and gathering our crop of corn, etc. Trusting you may be seconded by the Department in your efforts to benefit these tribes, I remain,

Respectfully, your obedient servant,

WM. HAMILTON.

To Maj. W. P. RICHARDSON,
Indian Sub-agent.

No. 8.

WYANDOTT INDIAN SUB-AGENCY,
September 4, 1850.

SIR: The time has arrived when it becomes necessary to make to you my annual report of the condition of the Wyandott Indians, within this sub-agency; and in performing this duty, I beg leave to make only a few remarks, as nothing of any great moment has occurred within this sub-agency, since my last report, as to require any lengthy essay or report.

I can discover no very prominent improvement in the condition or advancement of the Wyandotts; they seem to be gliding on calmly and leisurely, manifesting but little ambition for any extra public spirit. The new treaty, now in progress, forms, perhaps, some little exception to their contentment, as a portion of the nation, and not unlikely the largest, are averse to it; and from all I can learn, the largest portion. The election last month for a new board of chiefs, resulted in the choice of three, out of five, opposed to the contemplated treaty. What may be the movement of those opposed to the treaty in future, I am not now prepared to say.

The schools of this nation are three; and are under the special care and direction of three school directors, chosen by the nation. For want of a

more ample school fund, their schools are of the common order of country schools, as in the States. This year there have been taught in the three schools, eighty-four children—each of the schools are under the superintendence of three young ladies from the States. There are two local preachers within the nation, and each has a Sunday School, very well attended by the Indian children. The last year's excitement in the nation, about the church, *South* and *North*, has gradually subsided, and to some extent transferred upon the subject of the new treaty.

During the present year, there has been an accession to the nation of some twenty persons, of Wyandott origin, from the State of Ohio, who, I presume, have come hither to participate in the benefits of the new treaty, in anticipation of its supposed ratification.

A company of some eight or nine persons of the nation, left this spring for California, which, with the number already there, amounts to twenty-three or twenty-four, all seeking for gold.

There have been but two deaths by cholera in the nation the past summer. We feel to have been most fortunate, for it has been near and all around us. There have been two murders committed upon Wyandott men, within the last three months, in the State near here, the result of drunkenness. I made every exertion to find out the perpetrators of those killed. In one of the cases, a white man was arrested in Jackson county, Mo., charged by the Wyandotts with having killed one of their people; but after legal investigation, myself and the chiefs being present, the man was acquitted.

The nearness of the nation to the State of Missouri, and the facility of the Indians to obtain liquor, make it next to impossible for the agent to restrain them from going to the State in search of it, without the co-operation of the State authorities.

I beg leave to remark that, by the treaty with this nation in the year 1842, there was granted to thirty-four individuals of the nation, a section of land each, to be located upon the public domain in the Indian country. Some of those persons entitled to this claim of land are becoming rather restless and dissatisfied, and say to me that injustice has been done them, by their lands never having been surveyed and allotted them, according to the said treaty of 1842. My reply to them was, to have some little more patience, that the government would certainly make good every stipulation in that treaty. I would, therefore, suggest that the land referred to be surveyed and allotted at as early a day as may be convenient, in fulfilment of said treaty of 1842.

A large portion of the Wyandotts have made good crops of corn and vegetables, sufficient for their support and some to spare. The health of the nation is now very good.

I certainly have no cause to murmur against the Wyandotts. In all matters wherein I have to act with and for them, I find them kind, courteous, and polite. I get along much to the mutual satisfaction of myself, the chiefs, and the nation at large, yet there are a few (and they are few) restless, mischief-making whites, that occasionally annoy me and also the nation.

Most respectfully your obedient servant,
THOMAS MOSELY, Jr.,
Ind. Sub-agent for Wyandotts.

Col. D. D. MITCHELL,
Supt. Ind. Affairs, St. Louis, Mo.

No. 9.

OSAGE SUB-AGENCY,
10th Month the 23, 1850.

ESTEEMED FRIEND: I now proceed to perform that part of my duty which requires me to report the state of affairs of the Indians under my care.

The great and little Osages number, according to the "pay roll" I have made out with much care, and which is believed to be correct, 4561 souls. They have no farms, except those belonging to the half breeds, the head chief George Whitehair, and a few others. The half breeds manage their farms well; but, owing to the drought the past summer, the corn was all ruined. Most of the Indians who had no ground enclosed, planted lots of corn along the water-courses, where they could dig the ground with hoes and thus cultivate the corn, and that, at so great a distance from their villages, as to be out of danger from being destroyed by their horses, and what little other stock they have. These lots of corn their women cultivated, until all went on their "summer hunt," but on their return, recently, they found no corn, but all entirely ruined. I think I may safely say, that there were not (including the missionaries and half breeds, who tended their crops well), 100 bushels of corn raised within the limits of the Osage nation this season. This is a sad affair for these Indians, and leaves them in a very destitute condition; as much so as they were in a few years since, when the flood swept their corn off. That subject then claimed the favorable attention of government, which I hope will now be the case, in this equally calamitous dispensation of Divine Providence.

The Osages have been remarkably healthy the present year, which will appear from the number of deaths which have been ascertained, and will be seen in this report.

They have drunk very little liquor in the nation, as may readily be inferred from the fact that but one murder has been committed the past year within the nation, and that was done when the parties were stupefied with whiskey, which I had destroyed as soon as I discovered it, but after a poor, drunken Indian was beaten to death. What they may have drunk at the haunts of those wretches amongst our own race in the State, who keep this poison for these poor Indians, I cannot say, but from what I learn from *honest* white men, the amount drank is not so great as heretofore. I have endeavored to do my duty in this matter, and hope my labors have not been lost.

The Manual Labor School for the instruction of the Osage youth, is within a few rods of the agency. I have noticed the progress of this interesting school, since my arrival in this country, as well as the conduct of the children when out of school, and I think it not out of place for me to remark here, that when I consider the adults composing the tribe from which these children were taken, bold, selfish, unconquered, entirely uncultivated, and most of them determined to carry with them, to the end of their days, their wild, romantic, and savage habits, and then observe the friendly, courteous, respectful and genteel deportment of these children, I have no hesitation in giving it as my opinion, that the managers of this school have done their duty faithfully.

I have just examined both branches of the school. The pupils appear to be attentive, and obedient to their teachers—have advanced considerably (many of them) in their studies; some in arithmetic, grammar, and geography, in both departments of the school, and this class write well; of the others, many of them read and write, and the girls, or at least most of them, make up their own clothing as well as perform very fine needle work and drawing; and are very helpful in cooking, and other work appertaining to housewifery. For further particulars, I refer to the report of the superintendent, which is appended.

I may state, however, that there are 80 children, 53 boys and 27 girls, in attendance at this time, which is about their regular number.

The first article of the treaty of 11th of January, 1849, provides that the government will pay to the great and little Osages, for the term of 20 years, an annuity of $20,000, to be paid in the Osage nation—$12,000 in money and $8,000 in goods, stock, provisions, or money, as the President may direct.

The chiefs and head men, in general council, proposed to me to ask the President to send them the whole twenty thousand dollars in money each year in future.

The reasons they give for a change in this matter are, "that they never receive such goods as they want—that every time the goods reach here some articles are damaged—that this year the cloths and calicoes, or much of them, were nearly ruined; and that, as the government had to pay money for the goods, they hoped that their Great Father would hear them, and send in future the whole amount of their annuity in money."

They begged of me to insist on a compliance with the above request, which I do with pleasure, and hope the President will comply, as I can assure him, that were the goods of the right kind, and could they reach here entirely clear of damage, it would be impossible to divide them so as that all would get a part. It has, I learn, been the practice heretofore, for the agent to divide the goods between the different bands according to their respective numbers, then deliver them to their chiefs, take their receipts, and let them distribute them among their people. This having been the practice heretofore, I pursued the same course at the payment just made, as the chiefs would not be satisfied with any other. Were the chiefs entirely divested of partiality and covetousness (which they are not), they could not divide these goods at all equally among their people, nor could any person. I suppose half the goods are composed of articles ranging in value from four to ten dollars, and such articles, too, as will not admit of being divided; the result then is, that a few get all these, while many others, and they generally the most needy, are turned off, very much disappointed, without the worth of one cent; when, were this eight thousand dollars sent in money, each one would receive about one dollar and seventy cents, which would enable the agent to see that each Osage got his or her just due.

I hope the President will turn his attention to this subject, and comply with the request of these Indians.

The goods sent the present year were all of a good quality, but badly injured, as will appear not only from my own statement and that of the chiefs, but from the statement of two respectable merchants, whose certificates, as well as one from the U. S. Interpreter, I enclose for the information of the Indian Department. These goods must have been damaged

before being shipped at the east, from reasons which are given in these certificates—for, had they got injured on their way west, all the dry goods, being shipped together, would have been injured alike. I send this for the information of those concerned, and as a very strong and justifiable reason the Indians have for not wishing any more goods to be sent them here.

The Osages conducted themselves well at the payment just made; were much rejoiced to get the provisions which were furnished them at the payment, as they were actually suffering from want. There was no liquor on the ground, or in the nation, at the time of paying them, that I could hear of. Within three days from the time they commenced receiving their money, they paid out for flour, coffee, sugar, rifles (for their buffalo hunt), clothing, &c. &c., over $11,000; and proceeded at once to their fall hunt, without visiting the white settlements as often as heretofore, where liquor is provided and ready for them. They bought about 45,000 pounds of flour.

One other subject I beg leave to bring to the notice of the Department, which is in regard to the small amount of iron and steel furnished them each year. This amount, I know, is just the allowance under the treaty of 1839; but when we consider that it costs $2,000 per annum to keep up the smith-shop; that for this $2,000 there are only 1,000 lbs. of iron, and 160 lbs. of steel; and that, when the Osages shall receive such farming utensils as are provided for by the treaty, which consist of ploughs, gears, axes, and hoes, they will still need, as the farmer (or any one acquainted with farming) knows, many other articles which the smith could make, and have ample time to make; and which they never can have made out of the small amount of iron now sent them (as that will allow them but one and a half pounds to the family), I hope the amount of iron may be increased to 5,000 lbs., and of steel to 600 lbs. If the President will send money in lieu of goods, the amount paid for carrying the goods from New York or Philadelphia to this place being saved, would more than pay for the amount of iron and steel I want for these Indians.

Agreeably to instructions from the Commissioner of Indian Affairs, I have, with the aid of the U. S. Interpreter, ascertained that the number of births the past year among the Osages amounts to about 150

No. of deaths amounts to	73
No. of births over the number of deaths, . . .	77

Of those who died 17 were men, 25 women, and 31 children.

There are blind among this tribe, ...	9
Deaf, ...	5
Dumb, ...	3
Aged persons entirely helpless, male . . .	18
" " " " female . . .	15
Cripples, entirely helpless, ...	25
Making in all, who have to be taken care of, . . .	75

All of which, together with the report throughout, is respectfully submitted.

I remain with high regard, thy friend,

HENRY HARVEY,
Osage Sub-agent.

P. S.—The Osages have about 10,000 head of horses.

Col. D. D. Mitchell,
Supt. Ind. Affairs, St. Louis, Missouri.

No. 10.

CATHOLIC MISSION,
Osage Nation, October 1, 1850.

SIR: As you have a deep interest in the promotion of the state and condition of the Indians, I feel happy to inform you, by this annual report, of the prosperous condition of both the male and female school, established for the benefit of the Osage youth.

The school for boys was opened on the 1st of May, 1849. The female school was commenced on the 10th of October of the same year.

I am confident, respected sir, that you, who have lived and conversed for many years among different Indian tribes, must candidly avow that our schools have already greatly benefited these Indians; and that there is good reason to hope that the character and manners of the little and great Osage nation will more visibly advance to civilization when our pupils shall be sufficiently educated to set good examples before their relations, drawing them to industry and regularity of life, both by example and advice. Your predecessor in office, Mr. John M. Richardson, says, in the Annual Report of 1848, page 163, "Without depreciating the children of other tribes, none equal those of the Osages in their capacity to receive an education. The buildings for their school are, and were not at the first, such as the missionaries had reason to expect. They were intended to accommodate only twenty boys and the same number of girls, and for an experiment at educating the Osage children."

This experiment proved to be successful, and consequently it became necessary to erect more ample buildings; and during the past and present years, a suitable school-house has been finished at a cost of eight hundred dollars. This main building is fifty feet long by twenty-five feet wide on the inside, and two full stories high. It is divided into two large school-rooms and one common sleeping-room. Sixty-three boys might be accommodated, if the dining-room and kitchen of the first-erected building were proportionally large.

For the better accommodation of the female school, a meat-house, wash-house, and bake-house have been put up, costing one hundred and eighteen dollars; also, a well, at a cost of forty-five dollars. The plastering of these rooms in the female department having fallen from the ceiling, and both chimneys having tumbled in, an expense for repairs has been incurred of sixty-eight dollars. A pailing fence of eighty panels around both establishments has been made, at a cost of fifty dollars; and other necessary and permanent improvements have been made, so as to make the total amount of expenses about fourteen hundred dollars.

I had commenced, in the middle of last year, to weather-board the two houses erected before our arrival in the nation, but having finished only one-third of one house we dismissed the mechanics; the Osage saw-mill being out of repair, no plank could be had except from the State of Missouri, at an extraordinary price; and not having the necessary funds, I was obliged to abandon this necessary improvement, intending, however, to finish the weather-boarding of both houses before winter. I have engaged six thousand clap-boards, four feet long by six inches wide, at ninety-five dollars per hundred. The establishment is divided into a male and female department, and numbers fifty-three boys and twenty-

nine girls. The male department is conducted by three Catholic clergymen and seven lay-brothers; one of these, being a good scholar, is employed as assistant teacher; the others accompany the children during the hours of agricultural instruction, or such other employments as are calculated to instil into their minds industry and perseverance. As to the progress in learning made by these pupils, a considerable number can read well; they acquire a knowledge of penmanship more readily than the generality of white children; in the study of arithmetic, they exhibit a great deal of emulation. Sometimes the half-breeds, at other times the unmixed Osages, surpass one another. The other branches of common learning, such as geography and grammar, are also regularly taught.

With regard to the female department, nothing has been left undone to insure permanent success, being well aware that the progress of civilization, and the welfare of a rising nation greatly depend upon the female members of society, for they are to instil the first principles of virtue and morals, the fountains of a future happy generation. The pupils are educated under the careful guidance of six religious ladies, who devote all their attention to the mental and moral improvement of their pupils. They are taught spelling, reading, writing, arithmetic, and geography, and besides, certain hours are set apart for knitting, sewing, marking, embroidery, &c. Between school-hours they are engaged in the occupations of domestic economy. As the building for this female school was intended to accommodate only twenty children, it follows that it is much too small.

A cultivated intellect and external accomplishment are not alone sufficient to insure that wide and elevated influence, which we hope our children will one day exercise upon their relations; knowledge does not necessarily subdue or refine the passions and elevate the aims of its possessors. The fear of God, the anticipations of a future life have a powerful tendency to arouse the young to exertion. Indeed, civilization without true Christianity, is unattainable. The history of the world proves that Christianity is the grand civilizer of the human affections. The Osage youth have added new proofs to the thousands that have preceded. Never could we have succeeded to subdue their passionate and stubborn dispositions, without giving them first the knowledge of a common Master and Father, who witnesses all our deeds, rewards virtue, and punishes vice; who claims the service of all, and demands a strict observance of his holy commandments. Experience has taught that, when Osage children are well instructed in the knowledge of God, and the knowledge of the interior corruption of their own hearts, they are easily put forward on the way to trust in the grace of God, and to fight against the passions of the human heart. We have been successful in making them understand that these passions are the foul springs and sources of great evils; that, therefore, they must be curbed in a youthful heart. It is by these motives that we have introduced many into the school of virtue, where, having learned Christian fortitude, they receive paternal corrections with filial affection; or, when the first motions of passion overcome their resolutions, the excitement is soon calmed by the helmet of faith and the remembrance of duty; this will account for the good feelings that exist between the pupils and conductors.

To bring the school to the present flourishing condition, we have been obliged to make liberal sacrifices, the terms (fifty-five dollars per annum),

for educating these children not being sufficient to meet our expenses. Ever since the beginning of this year, I meditated to make considerable other improvements; to this end great industry was used during the whole of last spring to raise a large supply of corn, oats, and potatoes, but the dry season has frustrated all our hopes. The same field from which we gathered last year fourteen hundred bushels of corn, has only produced cornstalks without one single bushel of corn; the potato crop has also totally failed. Being obliged to incur unforeseen expenses to the amount of one thousand dollars, and our own resources being all exhausted, we are forced to abandon the projects of improvement.

Respectfully, yours,

JOHN SHOENMAKERS.

Mr. HENRY HARVEY,
Osage Sub-agent.

No. 11.

COUNCIL BLUFFS, SUB-AGENCY,
October 20, 1850.

SIR: Owing to my detention in St. Louis, waiting for the funds allotted to my agency, I will be only able to submit a very brief report, and was it not for the customary regulation of the Department requiring annual reports to reach it by the last of the present month, I would decline doing so until I could enter more into detail, and give a lengthier one than that which is now contemplated.

During the past year, the Indians generally under my charge have enjoyed good health, and have had unusual good fortune in hunting; which, as none but the Ottoes receive an annuity, has been the means of preventing many of them from starving. Game is fast receding from their hunting-grounds, and unless some new treaties are entered into, or some of their lands purchased by the government, they must in a year or two subsist only by wild roots and the wild products of the prairie. Such a state of things is to be greatly pitied by our sympathizing government, and I trust before that time arrives, that some provision will be made to foster and protect them from absolute starvation.

The vast quantity of emigration, which for the last two or three years has been pouring into and through the very midst of their corn-fields, their villages, and their hunting-grounds, must either be stopped or some remuneration extended them, or else I am inclined to believe that the great misery and want which they will come to, consequent upon such essential injuries to themselves and their country, will cause many of their *bad men* to commit acts of atrocity upon the persons of our emigrants, which can only be checked by constantly keeping an armed force along their trail. I truly hope that this matter, which presents itself in such a forcible light upon the consideration, and I may add the kind sympathies of our government, will not be passed over longer than the meeting of the next Congress. These three tribes, viz: Ottoes, Omahas, and Pawnees, from their present deplorable situation, suffer and feel the effects of this vast emigration more than all the other tribes together; and should the provisions be made which have already been recommended by the late Secretary of

the Interior, the Commissioner of Indian affairs and others, for compensating these Indians, I hope the above facts will be maturely considered.

Our smiths for the past year have done their usual variety of work; the only objections alleged by the Indians is that the material used is not quite adequate to their wants, an objection which, were their own views consulted, would be very difficult to obviate.

Our Pawnee school, under the charge of Mr. Samuel Allis, owing to the dilapidated state of the buildings and the want of room for many children, has been but of little advantage the past year; as I have stated before, it should be either discontinued or some new arrangements made. I am satisfied that, in its present situation, but little good can result from it.

Rev. E. McKinney, who is in charge of the Ottoe and Omaha mission, is effecting much good among these tribes. His school numbers constantly from thirty to forty children, and many seem to be making rapid strides in civilization and education. I have frequently recommended that the Pawnee children be turned over to Mr. McKinney, until some provision is made that will prove of more advantage to their tribe. The number of children under the age of 12 years belonging to this tribe (Pawnees), would, I am confident, reach twelve hundred (1200), a most astonishing number, when it is recollected that their whole population will not amount to over four or five thousand. What a vast field is here opened for the philanthropic and benevolent!

We are still greatly annoyed by the liquor traders on the line, and as long as the Indian is suffered to remain so contiguous to the white, there is no remedy which the law can apply that will effectually break up the traffic carried on by these lawless desperadoes. It is not an uncommon occurrence to find one-half of the articles manufactured by our smiths in the possession of these men, who have dealt out to the Indians instead, a few pints or quarts of whiskey. There is no way of putting an end to this cursed trade, unless when a liquor-trader is caught in the Indian country, he can be punished upon the spot. When Indians are known violators of the intercourse law, the civil law but very seldom answers the end for which it was intended, and often has the effect of heightening instead of diminishing the evil; an example and a warning are to them of far greater advantage than all the threats that can be made. For all offences, of whatever nature, they should be punished upon their own ground, and where the eyes of their whole nation are upon them.

All experienced Indian men will concur with me, both as regards the white as well as Indian violators of law.

The reports of the Rev. E. McKinney and Rev. Sam'l Allis, owing to my absence and unusual detention in St. Louis, have not yet been made out; should I have an opportunity of sending them so as to reach your office by the 1st November, I will avail myself of it.

I have the honor to remain,

Very truly, your ob't serv't,

JOHN E. BARROW,

N. S. Ind. S. Agent.

Col. D. D. MITCHELL,

Sup't Ind. Affairs.

No. 12.

SIR: In pursuance of your instructions, I most respectfully submit to the Department the following brief report of affairs in connection with the Upper Missouri sub-agency during the past year.

The tribes included in this agency are, the Sioux, Arickarees, Gros-Ventres, Crows, Blackfeet, Assiniboines, and Crees; and at the outset, it gives me much pleasure to state, that by the overruling of a benignant Providence, these tribes have enjoyed an uninterrupted measure of health scarcely known, and in a temporal point of view, have been exceedingly prosperous. Buffalo and game of all sorts having been abundant, they have at once had an ample supply of meats for their own sustenance, and in consequence of the increased competition arising from the establishment of a second trading company among them within the last few years, goods and provisions have been reduced to such a value as to render the sale of the products of the chase and the camp far more profitable than it ever has been heretofore.

The number of buffalo robes sold by these various tribes cannot be less than from 100,000 to 110,000, valued at $3 a robe; also, peltries and furs to the value of at least $50,000.

Notwithstanding an occasional feud, on account of which several whites have been killed (at least five among the tribes under my supervision), still, from my own careful observation, I have no hesitancy in saying that the intercourse between these Indians and the whites is remarkably friendly, and indeed I have never known the state of feeling between the traders and Indians to be so universally amicable as it has been during the past season; this, of course, must in a great measure be attributed to their unwonted prosperity in the hunt—the unusual degree of justice towards them on the part of the traders, since the competition spoken of above, and not a little to the degree of unanimity displayed among the traders themselves. It would be very unreasonable to expect that the wild nature of the Indian would not, at times, get the ascendancy over a better disposition to peace, so novel as yet is their intercourse with civilized beings, and thus result in occasional loss of life; this must always be the case among these tribes, until government shall see fit to establish among them the same means of regeneration that have already been put into requisition among various others with such marked success. I mean *missions and schools.* The natural traits of the Indian, it is well known to every one who has had any opportunity of observing them, are such as to render them peculiarly fitted to be wrought upon by those influences which are calculated to benefit them as a race; kind-hearted, benevolent, and always grateful for counsel, whenever proffered them by the whites, they show a disposition tractable beyond most nations shut out from the light of the Gospel and the blessings incident to civilization; and I am firmly of opinion, that the tribes among which I am familiar, are by no means in so hopeless a condition that He who createth the light may not yet shine into their hearts, and give them the light of the knowledge of God.

This subject of missions and schools, I cannot too strenuously urge upon the attention of Congress, in seeking the welfare of the tribes under my charge: against this, however, nothing operates so powerfully as the introduction of intoxicating liquors among them, for although the laws of Congress prohibiting their sale, are as rigidly enforced as under the exist-

ing circumstances they can possibly be, nevertheless the liquor traffic still continues to be the most formidable obstacle to any reform or improvement; the ungovernable passion for wealth prompts to a competition among liquor-venders, that is most destructive and ruinous to the poor Indian. Could this be stopped by the introduction of a small military force at Medicine Creek, or at the old Rickaree Village, there would be far brighter hopes of the elevation of these tribes, both in character and condition.

From the method in which your agent is compelled at present to live, viz.: by travelling from one trading post to another, thus causing a great degree of jealousy among the different traders, he is confident that it would be of great advantage to the agency to supply a house and council-room, say at Fort Pierre, for his accommodation, and would respectfully suggest an appropriation for that purpose. He would also remind Congress of the entire inadequacy of the amount of funds allowed for interpreters, to accomplish the numerous requisitions which government impose upon him, and, in conclusion, he feels that for the good of the tribes among which he labors, he cannot too zealously urge upon the consideration of government the great advantage that would be derived from creating a full agency, in place of the present sub-agency, with its insufficiency of means to promote the best welfare of the tribes under its supervision.

In submitting the above for your acceptance,

I have the honor to be,
Your most obed't servant,
WM. S. HATTON,
Indian Sub-agent.

To Col. D. D. MITCHELL,
Superintendent of Indian Affairs.

No. 13.

MINNESOTA SUPERINTENDENCY, SAINT PAUL,
October 21, 1850.

SIR: In accordance with the regulations of the Department, I have the honor to submit the following as the second annual report of this superintendency:

A remarkable unity of character is impressed upon the three communities of aborigines in charge of this office, visible in their institutions, their ideas, and manners, and characteristic ever of barbarians, among whom exist only simple personal relations, and not the mixed relations of person and property; yet, notwithstanding the general resemblance they bear to one another, as well as to the other cognate branches of the great aboriginal stock, each tribe presents distinctive features for consideration, marked diversities in their social developments, and essential differences in their relations with government.

The Dacotahs, from their numbers, the comparative simplicity of their character, and the propinquity of their lands to the white settlements of the Territory, received from me frequent adjustment of questions which, in case of a remote tribe, would rest peculiarly and exclusively with the agent. The bands bordering upon the Mississippi come often in contact with the white race, are to a certain degree within the sphere of their

influence, and at this day their picturesque dances, fantastically moving in cadence to savage melodies, and accompanied with a rhythmic repetition of simple and not unmusical sounds, constitute a common spectacle in our villages.

The Winnebagoes, subjected to repeated banishment by government from lands which they had been accustomed to esteem their own, improvident in the receipt of princely annuities, moody and turbulent under the debasing appliances of an inquisitive trade and persevering cupidity, to which in years past they have been exposed, have been the occasion of infinite mischief, and the source of much vexation; and are sad witnesses of the truth of an abstract proposition importing deep reproach, that the neighborhood of a white population degrades the Indian and depresses his condition; and that the intercourse of the white man imparts to the aborigines not the virtues of the former, but vices, which with the latter, seem fated to acquire deadlier and more destructive energies. In consequence of the large annuities in money and goods paid this tribe, their business affairs assume a complex character; and as their national treasury is ample, and their depredations upon the property of whites frequent, each year witnesses no inconsiderable drain upon their revenues for the satisfaction of claimants, who have suffered less at their hands.

The Chippewas, or, as some write, the Ojibwas, are generally reputed to be the most chivalric of their race, and are a nation of whose dialects, mythology, legends, and customs, we have the fullest accounts.

The Menomonee (Wild Rice) Indians have not yet removed to their lands in this Territory, although the term of their stay in Wisconsin, under the treaty of 1846, expired during the present month. Under charge of Colonel Bruce, their agent, and Mr. Childs, a party of the chiefs of this people, in the months of June and July last, made an exploration of the country provided for them by treaty, situated north of Crow Wing river; and after a most minute examination, the gentlemen who accompanied the delegation upon their return expressed to me in glowing terms their favorable opinion of the country, and firm conviction that in the lakes, the rivers, the prairies and the forests of that region, means of subsistence sufficient for the wants of the tribe could easily be found.

The Stockbridge Indians during the present autumn have deputed a delegation to select a location within this Territory for the feeble remnant of that once powerful tribe; but as the two latter bodies of Indians do not at present fall within the jurisdiction of this superintendency, this report will merely aim at a succinct recapitulation of events during the past year affecting the other three named tribes; and first in order will be submitted a brief retrospective view of the affairs of the Sioux or Dacotah Indians.

The seven bands of the Medewakantan Sioux, the only branch of the Dacotah family with whom we have formed treaty stipulations, are scattered over a broad tract of country extending from the village of Shockapee, twenty-five miles up the Saint Peter's river, to the village of Wabashaw, one hundred miles below its mouth on the Mississippi.

From the large area of country thus occupied arises an inherent obstacle to that personal attention on the part of the sub-agent, the superintendent of agriculture, and the physician, which this people ought to

receive. For the same reason, to derive reasonable and legitimate results from educational efforts among these bands, it is necessary that they should be confined to a more contracted area, so that a manual labor school—and their funds will admit of the establishment of but one—may be free and accessible to all. Since the treaty of 1837, the Sioux have ever been averse to the disposition of five thousand dollars for schools, as provided by that treaty. In my last annual report, I dwelt at length upon this subject, and to the suggestions therein urged I again invite the consideration of the Department. From the notorious incapacity of Indians to act advisedly for themselves in such matters, it is to be regretted that government has not seen fit, without consultation with them, to direct such a disposition of this fund as would best improve their condition. Without wishing to advocate any proposition which would divest them unjustly of the smallest interest to which they are entitled, the fact is unquestionable that a large proportion of every northern tribe of Indians would gladly divest every dollar from educational to other purposes.

Of the eminent superiority of manual labor, over other schools to stimulate habits of industry, and meliorate their modes of life, it is unnecessary to speak. The total failure, the utter fruitlessness of other systems has been repeatedly demonstrated, under their operation; year after year, sanguine anticipations have been formed, to be succeeded by disappointment and despondency; manual labor instruction, by dispelling the stigma of disgrace, which the Indian attaches to labor, and by exhibiting to him the practical triumphs of industry and culture, in agriculture and the mechanic arts, alone promises adequate return. The Indian is a moral phenomenon, an anomaly among the races of man—he may win the diploma of a university, he may be subjected to the severe training and stern ordeal of schools, he may become a free and accepted member of the republic of letters, but not then are his pristine habits essentially modified, or his material condition radically changed. It is due to truth that this admission should be made, for upon this subject the world has had enough of idle romancing. "Harvard College," says Mr. Bancroft, "enrols the name of an Algonquin youth among her pupils; but the college parchment could not close the gulf between the Indian character and the Anglo-American. The copper-colored men are characterized by a moral inflexibility, a rigidity of attachment to their hereditary customs and manners. The birds and the brooks, as they chime forth their unwearied canticles, chime them ever to the same ancient melodies; and the Indian child, as it grows up, displays a propensity to the habits of its ancestors."

Of the state of moral and religious culture among the Dacotahs, I think I can notice a slight inprovement from their condition a year since. The example of their pious and devoted missionaries has greatly promoted the *temporal* welfare of these Indians; though it would be folly to affirm that adequate success has accompanied their labors, or merited fruition crowned their hopes. Apparent conversions to Christianity may not be uncommon, yet are they generally illusory and transitory. Shadowy and poetical creeds, such as where, "in the flashes of the northern lights, men believed they saw the dance of the dead," still hold sway with savage breasts, though not prone to the dark rites of superstition, and perhaps rather skeptical than otherwise of the rhapsodies and incantations of the soothsayer and juggler; still to the auguries of his medicine man, prophet of marvels and mys-

teries, the untutored Dacotah inclines rather than to the pure precepts and elevating instructions of the followers of the "Prince of Peace."

The facility and frequency with which the Sioux pass in their canoes to the east side of the Mississippi, where places for vending liquor have so much increased within twelve months, furnish occasion for deep solicitude, and present a practical evil for the remedy of the Department. Ardent spirits have been the bane of the race, and though the healthy public sentiment of this community indignantly reprobates that abominable traffic, which more perhaps than any other agency has contributed to the declension and deterioration of the Indian, still in all communities will be found sordid wretches, sufficiently depraved to attempt, for filthy lucre, to elude the laws which prohibit their sale. I am happy to state, that in aid of the judicious and wholesome statutes of the United States, upon this subject, the legislature of the Territory of Minnesota have passed stringent penal enactments for the suppression of this corrupting traffic.

Owing to the high waters in all our northern rivers, the corn crop of the Sioux, for the present year, has been to a great extent cut off; but the consent of the Department to the diversion from their accumulated farm fund of five thousand dollars, to be expended for provisions will relieve them from the distress which otherwise the inundation of their fields would have occasioned.

The high stage of water during the past season in the St. Peter's, or Minnesota river, has led to frequent explorations of its valley, truly the garden of the north-west, and satisfactory test has been had of safe and convenient navigation for a comfortable class of steamboats, for two hundred miles from its confluence with the Mississippi. In view of the contemplated treaty with the Sioux, the question of acquisition, by the government of the United States, of a portion of this country must soon pass *sub judice;* opening, by the extinction of the Indian title, a new theatre for the great drama of western civilization. Urgent reasons for a purchase may be found in the advance of our cultivated border, in the civilization which is pressing upon and impending over this valley, in maxims of natural law from which civilized man deduces the duty of reclaiming and cultivating the earth; as well as in a jealous regard for the best interest of the Indian, and a tender caution for his welfare. Should the Sioux acquiesce in some proper conventional arrangement for a cession of their possessory interest, as no pillars of Hercules stay the flowing tide of Anglo-American inundation, it may fairly be presumed, that the luxuriant solitudes, reposing in the valley of the St. Peter's, which have slumbered unproductive since the creation, will soon be gained to the dominion of the plough and the sickle, and smiling villages rise, like an exhalation by its shores.

In July last, I had an interesting interview with a numerous party of Yankton (of the North or plains) from the other side of the great *Coteaw*, the first of that distant and warlike band who have ever visited St. Paul. The ostensible object of their journey was to lay claim to the *Wahpacoota* country, which they had understood was to be sold to the United States. The country that their people inhabit is almost one entire plain, uncovered with timber; it is extremely level, the soil fertile, and generally well watered. Lewis and Clarke, in the report of their expedition, describe this band as "roving from the heads of the river St. Peter's and Red

river of the Missouri, about the *Great Bend*." They estimate the number of their lodges at eighty, warriors five hundred, and population sixteen hundred.

In June, 1849, a party of sixteen *Wahpacoota* Sioux, led by their young chief, were murdered, while occupied in hunting upon their own lands. Since the occurrence, I have made every effort to obtain correct information as to the perpetrators of the outrage. From Brevet Major Woods, recently detailed to remove the Sacs and Foxes from Iowa, who at my request gave the subject some attention, I have received information which leads me to think that the offenders belonged to that tribe, who have long been known as an ancient enemy of the Sioux. In a letter dated the 23d of September last, I communicated to the Department the intelligence in my possession, and for reasons at that time stated I here take occasion to renew the request then preferred, that the sum of sixteen thousand dollars be retained from the Sac and Fox annuities, to be distributed among the *Wahpacootas*, to whom, as they are miserably poor, and receive no annuities from the government, the tribute would be very opportune.

With other tribes, the intercourse of the Sioux during the past year has been marked by several open demonstrations of hostility. There seems to have existed a hereditary warfare between them and the Chippewas. French traders, as early as 1687, make mention of it; and it was a subject of comment and observation two centuries ago, by the earlier historians and travellers. Since that period, notwithstanding the efforts of Jesuit and Protestant missionaries to soothe and reform the ferocious feelings and habits of the savage by the mild charities of religion, the relations between these tribes have remained unchanged. The mission-houses established among them, monuments of the zeal and devotion of pious and self-sacrificing men, are unfortunately monuments also of unrequited and unproductive efforts. Even the wholesome restraint exercised by government over their conduct has failed to appease their ancient hate or perceptibly modify their stationary and unbending habits. Accordingly, on the second day of April last, the Sioux embellished their history by the slaughter of fourteen Chippewas upon Apple river, a stream which empties its waters not far from the head of Lake St. Croix, on the Wisconsin side. Although the attack was conformable to that system of ethics, which teaches the Indian that injuries are redressed by revenge, and that might is the security of right, so unprovoked an aggression could not pass unnoticed, and I demanded of the chiefs of the bands, implicated in the barbarity, the tradition of the leaders into charge of the commanding officer at Fort Snelling. After much delay and equivocation, this was done, and the prominent participators in the affair were confined in the guard house of the fort. Meantime, word was sent to advise the Chippewas that I had taken the matter into hand, and to direct them to desist from revenge; but, ere the messengers charged with the office had threaded the wilderness of plain and forest to the distant Ojibway lodges, the Sioux were struck upon by a scalping party, almost within reach of the guns of Fort Snelling. Under the circumstances which surrounded this unseasonable attack, I thought it but just to enlarge the Indians who were imprisoned, in order that they might be able, if occasion should rise, to protect their families. Shortly, information reached me, from reliable sources, that the pillagers, a warlike branch of the great Chippewa family,

were mustering for a general descent upon the St. Peter's, to reap a harvest of death in the valleys of their enemies. To add to the perplexing considerations involved in the relations between these tribes, the neglect of the United States to enforce the terms of a treaty, concluded at Fort Snelling in 1843, by which their old hatred had been partially smothered, had greatly exasperated both sides, and seriously impaired the influence of government officers. By acts of its agents government had become a *quasi* party to this treaty, and the failure on its side to discharge the obligations it had voluntarily assumed, furnished to the Indians plausible pretext for the renewal of hostile collisions. Under these unpropitious auspices, the only alternative presented was a convocation of the two tribes, with a view, either to open negotiations *de novo*, or by settlement of past differences to effect a recognition in full of the treaty of 1843.

Accordingly, the hostile parties were assembled in conference at Fort Snelling in June last, some seventy envoys representing the Chippewas, and yet a larger number, the Sioux. The deliberations of these "wild republicans of the wilderness" were characterized by a decorum and propriety worthy of imitation by more august assemblages—the discourse of their orators was distinguished by freedom from acerbity, fluent eloquence, and sententious perspicuity, and their diction, never parsimonious of ornament, glowed with imagery. By side of the civil and military officers of government who were present upon the occasion, and the groups of spectators, who had been attracted by the novelty of the scene, the painted war chiefs, gaily decorated with feathers and medals, exhibited all the glare of a "pictured and dramatic contrast."

The details of the council have already been submitted to the Department, and further recital is unnecessary. I desire, however, in this connection, to express my grateful appreciation of the valuable services and graceful hospitality of Capt. J. Monroe, at the time in command of Fort Snelling, and also of the efficient assistance rendered by Capt. J. B. S. Todd, commanding officer at Fort Gaines; Mr. Warren, interpreter; and other gentlemen, in inducing the Chippewas to attend the conference.

Exasperated as were these hostile tribes, and apprehensive as were their traders and half-breed relatives that a sanguinary war menaced the frontier, it affords me lively gratification to be able to say that, since the arrangement at that time made, not a solitary instance has arisen of a breach of the terms of the treaty of 1843, by any of the bands, either Sioux or Chippewas, parties to the council in June, 1850. The approval by the Indian Bureau of the action of that council has been communicated to each tribe, and its final decision, upon careful examination of the statements of both parties, that reparation was due to the Chippewas. The sum of money remitted for this purpose has been expended in the purchase of provisions, clothing, presents, &c., which, in shape of atoning presents, have been distributed with cautious care, so that the relatives of the Chippewas, who have been murdered in these affrays, have received a larger than average share.

As the general right of control, on the part of the United States in these matters, should be subject to no artificial rules of construction which would defeat the wholesome guardianship exercised by government over the Indian, I have announced to the Pillagers, to the *Wahpeton* and *Sisseton* Sioux, that they would be held amenable to the terms of the treaty, though not parties to it, nor present at the council. In case these

bands should exhibit indisposition to accede to the stipulations therein contained, it would be indisputably the duty of government to impose such terms as should seem proper, and by duress or otherwise compel their observance. Nor can fanciful pretensions or judicial theories concerning the *sovereignty* of Indian tribes be objected to the practical application of this doctrine. Provisions exist disabling Indians from selling clothing, farming or cooking utensils, arms, horses, &c. In the trade and intercourse laws, disabilities are imposed and securities are provided, evincing the judgment of Congress, that over such matters they possessed jurisdiction, and that it was expedient to exercise it; and in order to suppress the barbarous atrocities of savage warfare, should the imposition of even rigorous terms appear to conflict with the supposititious independence of the Indian, but another of the anomalies is presented, of which the general subject of the relative rights and duties of a civilized and barbarous people is so fruitful.

As a political community, the Dacotahs live almost without law. Slight, indeed, among all the tribes of the north-west, is the influence of their chiefs. The braves, who constitute a sort of aristocratic estate, keep them in awe, and through the depression of fear the chiefs hesitate in council to express an independent opinion. For this reason, upon the occasion of transacting important business, they always insist upon the presence of a large number of their people. Should they sign a treaty or do any other act binding upon their tribe, contrary to popular approbation, it is very probable that their lives would be the forfeit—at least apprehension of such issue holds them in check.

As property is held in common, its rights are but slightly respected; and upon the lightest provocation an Indian will shoot the horse or other domestic animal of an enemy, and among them exists neither law nor usage to compel restitution. They have no courts, nor offices, no statutes, no debts to collect, no damages to pay. The few vegetable productions, raised by the industry of their women, are appropriated by the less thrifty whenever want or caprice dictates. As a consequence of this communism, motive to industry, incitement to accumulation, desire for private property, is weak; and in this utter nakedness of rights and remedies lies the grand defect in the institutions and the principal impediment to the civilization of the red man.

Congress should extend over the aboriginal population a code of laws, mild and simple in character, to be enforced by the respective agents of the different tribes. The experiment has already been made of extending over them, to a certain extent, the action of criminal laws; but to elevate their social and political condition, government, in the exercise of paternal authority, should fashion a civil code accommodated to their actual situation, elementary in its nature, securing plain rights and providing positive remedies.

The *Winnebagoes*, during the past year, have showed a restless and mischievous disposition, which has added much to the embarrassments attending upon the business of this office. Questions of expediency and authority, as well as of finance and morals, have been implicated in their relations.

A segment of the tribe, after their nominal removal in 1848, remained in Wisconsin and Iowa, constituting a nucleus of attraction to those who were actually colonized upon the lands appropriated for them within this

superintendency. Many of the latter, in spite of the vigilance of the officers of the Department, and of the military stationed at the different posts in the Territory, returned to the vicinity of their old hunting-grounds, from whence, from representations made by the Executive and people of Wisconsin, government, in the spring of 1850, felt constrained to enter into contract for their removal. Impressed at the time with the conviction that the representations of the people of Wisconsin, as to the inconvenience resulting from the presence of these Indians, were highly exaggerated; nothing that has since transpired has tended to destroy or affect this conviction. The Winnebagoes, unless inflamed by liquor, are rarely rude to the whites, and unless goaded by want, seldom trespass upon the property of others. Be this, however, as it may, it is notorious among those who come most often in contact with them, that this people have remained in Wisconsin mainly through solicitations of citizens of that State, and that others whom such solicitations would not be apt to influence, have returned, because barriers equally strong do not there oppose the gratification of their inordinate attachment to ardent spirits. Let Wisconsin legislation inhibit vending or giving Indians ardent spirits within State limits, and let rigorous police enforce such legislation, and but trivial apprehensions need be entertained of annoyance from the Winnebagoes.

The recent arrival at Fort Snelling of a company of dragoons, so long wanted, will greatly assist in intercepting the migration southward of this discontented people. Though it must be admitted that, in a sparsely settled country, with paths and byways, known only to the Indian, leading through treacherous morass and tangled wilderness, which no soldiery can penetrate, difficulties will be found, inherent and almost insurmountable, to confining them to their country, if disposed to wander.

The Mississippi bands would unquestionably expatriate themselves, if forced to retire from the river to the vicinity of the agency; and the only alternative left, is to open farms, license trading houses, &c., in their present locality, though in fearful proximity to the haunts of the whiskey trader. To the healthy moral tone, which shall ensue from an augmenting population on the east side of the river, we must look for the expulsion of this detestable class of traders, and the suppression of a ruinous traffic, which in case of the Indian infallibly destroys the effect of individual character.

In a communication addressed to the Department, of date April 16, 1850, I suggested the propriety of Congress extending the operation of the trade and intercourse laws, over public lands, contiguous to Indian territory, which have not become subject to private entry. As individuals residing upon these lands are technically trespassers, and as the fee is in government, this kind of jurisdiction could with great propriety and utility be exercised. It is while in the transition state, after the extinction of the aboriginal title, and prior to the settlement of a white population sufficiently restrained by moral principle, that territory thus situated, without law, is made the theatre of Indian whiskey trade. A jurisdiction of this nature is essential to the safety of the Indian, and its extent must be determined by those who are called to exercise it. Of the authority of Congress so to legislate no doubts can exist. The right reposes upon no metaphysical figment; and the only doubt is, how far expediency and discretion require that such jurisdiction should be exercised.

The Winnebago school, which has long been under the superintendence of Rev. D. Lowry, has been suspended since June last, at which time that gentleman resigned his post. As soon as information of his withdrawal reached me, I notified your office, and urged the opportunity as propitious for introducing manual labor schools, agreeably to the design long entertained by the Department. In daily expectation of receiving instructions upon this subject, I have up to this time deferred directing the re-opening of the school. I do not deem it essential that the children should be boarded at these schools, but rather concur with the views advanced by agent Fletcher in this connection.

The Chippewas number within the limits of the United States about eight thousand souls. Of this number four hundred, at the present time, reside in the State of Michigan, three thousand in Wisconsin, and the remaining four thousand five hundred in the Territory of Minnesota. As those living in Michigan and Wisconsin, on lands ceded to government, will soon fall under the jurisdiction of this superintendency, having been ordered to remove to the country appropriated for them within this territory,—I have thought proper to embrace them in a brief sketch of the history, numbers, villages and modes of livelihood of the different divisions of the tribe. For much of my information upon this subject I am indebted to the researches of Mr. W. W. Warren, an educated Ojibway half breed.

Five thousand Chippewas are equal parties to, and receive annuities under the treaties of St. Peter's in 1837, and of La Pointe in 1842. Of all treaties from time to time entered into by the several bands of this tribe, these two are in every respect the most important. In these treaties they ceded to the United States all their possessions in Wisconsin and Michigan, comprising the rich mineral district which extends along the south coast of Lake Superior, and the valuable pineries which skirt Black Chippewa, St. Croix, Rum and Wisconsin rivers, and tributaries. For this large cession they receive annually for the respective periods of twenty and twenty-five years, the sum of sixty-four thousand dollars in goods, money, &c. The parties to these treaties, with the exception of the Mississippi division, numbering some eleven hundred, still reside upon the lands they have ceded. By treaty provisions the term of their stay was left optional with the President, and not till last spring was a mandate for their removal given by the Chief Magistrate of the country. Besides the body of five thousand who receive annuities under treaties at St. Peter's, La Pointe, and Fond du Lac, a division of one thousand, known as the Pillager Chippewas, residing in Minnesota, receive a stated amount of goods under the treaty of Leech Lake, in 1847, wherein they sold the lands which have been set apart for the Menomonees. The remaining body of two thousand, residing in this territory, receive neither annuities nor presents.

The Chippewas are a well-marked type, and leading tribe of the Algonquin stock. They call themselves *Ojibwaig*, the plural of *Ojibway*, from *Ojibwah*, "puckered," or "drawn up." According to an eminent writer, this name "denotes a peculiarity in their voice or manner of utterance." But as there is no discernible "pucker" in their voice, or mode of speaking their really musical language, a more natural genesis of the word could probably be derived from a circumstance in their past history. Upwards of two centuries ago, they were driven by the Iroquois, or Six Nations of New York, into the straits of Mackinaw, where Lakes Huron, Michigan, and Superior, are "puckered" into a small channel, or narrow compass.

Prior to this event, there is nothing in their traditions, or in the writings of early travellers, to indicate that they were known by the name of *Ojibwaig*. When interrogated upon the subject, some of their old men affirm, that they are named after the *Ojibway* moccasin, a peculiarly made article "puckered" into a seam the whole length of the foot.

The history of this tribe, prior to eight generations ago, is collected entirely from oral traditions, which savor of the marvellous or supernatural, and from which but vague and unsatisfactory deductions can be drawn. From these traditions, however, we learn, that they once were familiar with the salt-ocean, that they lived on a large river, again on a great lake, where they exterminated a tribe they call the *Meendua*, and at last in a large centre town, on an island in the Bay of *Shag-uh-waum-ik-ong*, on Lake Superior, or *Keche Gumme*. The old men of the tribe agree in saying, that to this spot their ancestors first came about eight generations, or two hundred and forty years ago, estimating an Indian generation at thirty years. They were driven from the east by powerful tribes, whom they denominate *Nodowaig*, meaning "Adders." These were the Iroquois, or Six Nations of New York and Canada, who coming first in contact with whites, became first armed with their deadly weapons, giving them great advantage over our more western and remote tribes, who still wielded the primitive weapon of bow and arrow. Driven westwardly upon Lake Superior, the Ojibwas came in collision with the *Ab-boinng* Sioux, or "Roasters," and the *Odugaumeeg*, "opposite side people," or Foxes. These two tribes became their inveterate enemies, and for a long time hemmed them in upon the Island of La Pointe, where they subsisted mainly by fishing and agriculture. From this period they relate their own history with considerable accuracy. Their village and cultivated grounds occupied a space upon the island, about three miles long and two broad. Here they cherished a perpetual fire as symbol of their nationality; and in their civil polity maintained a certain system, very much confused and tinged, however, with their religious and medicinal beliefs. The *A-cah-wauh*, or Loon totem family constituted the royal line, and the *Mukwah*, or Bear family, led them to war, and protected them from the inroads of their enemies. The rites of *Meda-we-win*, or their mode of worshipping the Great Spirit, and the lesser spirits which fill earth, sky, and waters, were in those days practiced in their purest and most original form. Upon the island was erected a large wigwam, called the *Meda-we-gaun*, in which the holier rites of their religion were practiced. The building, though probably rude in structure, and perishable in materials, was yet the temple of a powerful tribe, and in their religious phraseology the island is still known by the name of *Meda-we-gaun*.

The Ojibwas were for a time so harassed by the Sioux and Foxes, that they were not even safe from attack upon the island of La Pointe, though situate some miles from the main shore of the lake. Twice their enemies found opportunity to land among them in the night, and carry off prisoners and scalps. It was not till the earlier French traders had supplied them in a measure with firearms, that they became formidable to their enemies. From this era, now about two centuries ago, can be dated the dispersal of the Chippewas from their island home, and the expansion of their bands along the shore of the lake, and over the country in the interior. In a severe engagement on Point *Shag-ah-waum-ik-ong*, they killed

over one hundred Sioux warriors, and in a lake fight, near the mouth of Montreal river, they killed and drowned upwards of three hundred Foxes, who had intruded upon their island in the night, and taken prisoners. In a concentrated effort they destroyed with one war party six villages of Foxes, scattered along the Chippewa river. About eighty years ago the Foxes made their last stand against them, at the falls of St. Croix. The Chippewas, led by their war chief *Waub-o-jeeg*, were victorious, and from that time the Foxes finally retired from the country. Gaining possession of the head waters of the Mississippi, it became an easy matter for the Chippewas to descend in their enemies' country. Within two centuries they have occupied by conquest a tract of country extending west from Lake Superior to the Mississippi, and south from Red river of the north, and Selkirk's settlement, to Lake Michigan. Diverted by the tempting resources, and lured by the varied seductions of so extended a region, they have become separated into several divisions, of which a brief sketch will here be given.

Lake Superior Chippewas. This body number about thirteen hundred, and are known as the *Ke-che-gum-me-win-in-e-wug*, or Great Lake men. The principal villages at Ance, Kewenaw, Ontonagon, La Pointe, Fond du Lac and Grand Portage, on the lake shore. They subsist mainly on the excellent fish with which the lake abounds. Since 1842, they have received the services of four blacksmiths, three farmers and two carpenters, embracing, with the exception of one blacksmith and one farmer, all the laborers allowed the entire quota of bands who were parties to the treaties of 1837 and 1842. In consequence of this help among this division flattering progress has been made.

The Ance band, numbering three hundred, have become comparatively civilized. They dwell in houses, assume the costume of the whites, and are essentially agriculturists. Their chief, and some of the principal men have been admitted to the rights of citizenship in the State of Michigan.

The La Pointe band number about four hundred. Among them are many who are partially civilized, and besides dwelling in houses, and owning cattle, are devout members either of Catholic or Protestant churches. Among the elder chiefs and headmen, however, are others still attached to primitive customs. The religion of their fathers is engraved upon the hearts of these, and guides their daily habits of life. The improvement of this band for the past ten years has been gradual and sure. They own a large farm upon Bad river, from which they raise corn and potatoes sufficient for their own consumption, and not unfrequently a surplus for sale. They also manufacture large quantities of maple sugar, which they sell to their traders: and catch and salt fish, for which they find a ready market.

The Fond du Lac band, who reside upon unceded lands in Minnesota, number about four hundred. They are much less advanced in the arts of civilization than the two bands last mentioned, and depend for subsistence upon the scanty and precarious supplies furnished by the chase. One cause of this is the absence of good soil in the vicinity of their present location.

The Ontonagon and Grand Portage bands number a little over one hundred each.

The Lake Shore Chippewas have an inexhaustible resource in the fish, which plentifully abounds in the waters of the lake. They are naturally

well disposed towards the whites, docile and harmless. Owing to their distance from the Sioux, they have not, for the past half century, joined the war parties of their more western brethren.

Wisconsin and Chippewa river division. This fragment of the tribe number about eighteen hundred, and are known as the *Be-tow-ank-au-ub-zig*, or "those that live along the woods." Their principal villages are at Lac du Flambeau, Vieux Desert, Pelican Lake, Lac Contenillo, Pukawawun, Lac Shatae, and *Mon-o-minik-an* Lake, all in the State of Wisconsin, except Vieux Desert, which lies in Michigan. Most of these villages are located upon lakes, which form the heads of the Wisconsin and Chippewa rivers. These lakes are remote from the white settlements on Lake Superior, and the Mississippi, and are surrounded by dense and trackless forests and swamps. At these villages a few families plant potatoes and corn, but not enough for consumption during the winter. The wild rice which abounds in the vicinity forms the main staple of subsistence. Though numerically composing almost a moiety of the bands, parties to the treaties at St. Peter's, and La Pointe, they have received little, if any aid from the different funds provided by government. This neglect has probably arisen from their remoteness from the agency at La Pointe. Seldom do over one-third of this people appear to draw the annuities to which they are entitled for the sale of every inch of their extensive territory. After their rice is gathered in the fall, they descend the Wisconsin, *Manedowish*, and Chippewa rivers, to hunt the deer and large game which there abound. During the entire winter they sojourn in this region, coming in contact with the white population attracted thither by the pineries. Enticed among the lumbermen by attachment to ardent spirits, many families, especially on the Wisconsin, remain the year round. These have become demoralized and miserable, forming a perfect nuisance to the whites, who are fast occupying the country.

The bands residing upon the Chippewa, and its tributaries, are less degenerate and more manly. As far back as their oldest men can remember, they have warred with the Sioux. Forming with the St. Croix, Mississippi, and Pillager divisions, the vanguard of their nation in its westward advance, they have stood the brunt of war, and been fearfully mischievous in these wretched border frays. With this people no serious difficulty has yet occurred. They are peaceably disposed to the whites, but much attached to the country they have sold.

The Wisconsin Chippewas are physically larger and stronger than their more northern brethren.

The *Saint Croix division.* This portion of the tribe reside upon the St. Croix river, on lands lying partly in Wisconsin, and partly in Minnesota, ceded in 1837, by the treaty of St. Peter's. They number about eight hundred, and have their villages at upper St. Croix Lake, *Num-a-guag-um*, *Poka-go-mon*, Yellow and Rice lakes, and on Snake river. They are known among the tribe as the *Mun-o-min-ik-a-she-ug*, or "rice makers." The country they occupy abounds in wild rice, and formerly these bands were noted for gathering large quantities of it. Since the sale of their country, they have become the most miserable and degenerate of their tribe. Living altogether among the prairies, which of late years have been so much resorted to by the whites, their deterioration, through the agency of intoxicating drinks, has been rapid, and almost without parallel. Murders amongst themselves have become of frequent occurrence; and

quarrels arising in drunken brawls, have caused feuds between families, which have grown so serious, that small war parties have been fitted out against one another. During the past few years a number of whites have also been murdered, and a most aggravating case of homicide occurred the past summer.

This state of things calls for prompt action from government. Living but a short distance from their own lands, about Mille Sac, they should without delay be removed thither, though after removal it would probably require a force to keep them within bounds. The residue of the tribe labor under the belief that the bad conduct of the "rice makers" has accelerated the mandate of the President for their removal from the ceded lands. Hence the St. Croix bands are obnoxious to their brethren, and no measures, even of forcible removal, would excite for them sympathy. For their own good, as well as for the safety of the white population who are exposed to their depredations, their immediate removal should be enforced. To carry this object into effect, it will be necessary to settle their bloody family feuds. At present they fear one another, much more than they fear any common enemy; and they will not coalesce until their implacable resentments are appeased. It is proper to mention the St. Croix lake bands, numbering over one hundred, have kept aloof from the white settlements, fearing to be implicated in the act of their brethren, and have even gradually removed towards Lake Superior. The chief of the Snake river band *Nodin*, and a principal man *Mun-o-min-ik-ash-an*, have migrated this summer to Mille Sac, and located within their own lines, and are inducing as many as possible of their bands to follow their example.

Mississippi Chippewas. These bands are known as the *Re-che-se-be-win-e-wug*, or "Great River men." They dwell in Minnesota, on lands of which they still hold the possessory interest. Their numbers amount to eleven hundred, and their principal villages are at Sandy Lake, Mille Sac, Rabbit river, and Gull Lake. According to accounts of their old men, little over a century has elapsed since a large party of Chippewa warriors, led by their war chief, *Bi-ans-wah*, sallied from the shores of Lake Superior, and conquered a Sioux village, at that period located at Sandy Lake. Here they made a stand, and at this lake for many years flourished their metropolitan village. From this spot marched the war parties which drove the Sioux from Leech, Winnepeg, Red, and the Mille lakes. Their hostile incursions even extended to the Minnesota river, and their hunts to Red river on the west, and Rum river on the south. Throughout this entire region death has held its carnival, and the bones of Sioux and Chippewas alike whiten its soil. Twice within a century have the Mississippi Chippewas been nearly exterminated by their enemies, but receiving accessions from Lake Superior, they have held their footing tenacious to the last. Their own country becoming devoid of game, necessity has been the goad which has impelled them still westward, and they now roam over the whole country north and east of the St. Peter's. The feud between them and the Sioux has continued with brief intervals to the present time, and has infused into them a warlike spirit. The eagle plume, denoting the death of an enemy in battle, is with them the highest badge of distinction.

After the treaty at St. Peter's in 1837, the Mississippi Chippewas received their first payment of annuities at Lake St. Croix. But on their return, through the folly of the Pillagers, they incurred the displeasure of the Sioux, who fell upon them in force at night, and massacred over a

hundred, mostly women and children. The Mille Sac band were almost cut off to a man. This occurrence changed the locality of their payment to La Pointe, and to receive their annuities, the members of this division were yearly obliged to traverse hundreds of miles. The sub-agency, also, which had been located at Crow-wing, was from this time discontinued, and as a natural sequence, the vigilant supervision of government over them much deranged.

In this state they continued up to the convention at Fond du Lac in 1847, wherein they sold to the United States the country at present occupied by the Winnebagoes. They also in this treaty stipulated for an agent to reside among them, and for the payment of their share of annuities upon the Mississippi. A farmer and blacksmith have been allowed them, and for two years back they have of their own accord reserved from their annuities one thousand dollars *per annum*, for an agricultural fund. A farm last year was located at Gull Lake, in a tract covered with a heavy growth of maple timber; and the lower bands of this division, who had been accustomed to rove over ceded territory, and Sioux, lands have been induced to move to Gull Lake and commence farming. They have become convinced of the necessity of agriculture; and many families, who heretofore had never planted a potato or a grain of corn, have now little patches of cultivated ground, from which they raise almost enough for their winter support. During planting time last spring, they procured liquor from ceded lands, below Fort Gaines, and on account of a sudden inroad of the Sioux which resulted in the death of a favorite son of one of their chiefs, the war fever raged fiercely, causing them to neglect farming operations. Notwithstanding these disadvantages, over one thousand bushels of potatoes have been raised this season at Gull Lake, and a respectable quantity of corn, turnips, and pumpkins. There are five chiefs residing here with their bands. The advantages attached to the location are not sufficient to accommodate them all, and another farm should be opened in the spring, either on Long or White Fish Lake.

The Mille Sac band number about three hundred. Being removed forty or fifty miles from any white settlement, and possessing a lake abounding in fish and wild rice, and bordered by extensive maple groves, they live amid greater plenty than any of their surrounding brethren.

The Rabbit River band, numbering over one hundred, are anxious to become farmers. Last spring they eagerly availed themselves of tools and seed furnished from the agricultural fund.

The Sandy Lake band number about three hundred. For the last five years they have been allowed a farmer and blacksmith; and among them is a mission house. Notwithstanding these favors, they have not improved. Their location is blessed with few natural advantages; the lake affords no rice, and but few fish. The occasional flooding of their fields by the Mississippi has discouraged them, and their farm for two years past has been discontinued. For two years their rice crops have failed, and the majority of this band have passed their winters in the vicinity of Crow Wing and Fort Gaines, on ceded lands, hunting and begging for a living.

The Pillagers.—This branch of the Chippewa tribe reside on unceded lands in Minnesota, west of the Mississippi. They number one thousand and fifty, and have their villages at Leech and Ottertail Lakes. They are called *Muk-un-dua-win-in-e-wing*, or the "men who take by force." Only in their distinctive name do they differ from the Chippewas of the

Mississippi and Lake Superior; they spring from the same stock, and speak in every respect the same language. They were invited to the treaty at St. Peter's in 1837, and made parties thereto, their chief, *Flat Mouth*, being the first to affix his signature; but, through the caprice and injustice of the other bands, the Pillagers have been refused their share in the annuities accruing under the treaty. This bad faith has created a breach between them and their brethren of Lake Superior and the Mississippi; and it will be extremely difficult to persuade them to coalesce with the latter, and hold with them, as mutual advantage dictates, lands in common.

The Pillagers own in their own right a tract of country four hundred miles in area, interspersed with innumerable fresh water lakes, which abound in fish. The region has been well suited to their roving modes of life; but as the animals which are valuable for food or furs have receded, the hunters seek their game upon the lands of the Sioux.

In 1847, they ceded by treaty about six hundred thousand acres of their best hunting-ground, as a home for the Menomonees. For this they annually receive, for five years, a stated amount of goods, averaging about three dollars per head. The insignificance of this annuity causes ill will among themselves, and dissatisfaction with government. They evidently misunderstand the terms of the treaty; and a feeling of distrust, even of hostility, is generating in their breasts towards the United States.

Of the Chippewas residing within the limits of the United States, the Pillagers have been the least infected by intercourse with a depraved white population. But since the payment of their small annuity, and the introduction of the Winnebagoes into their vicinity, a gradual change has taken place in their character; they have never received encouragement to become agriculturists, and are therefore entirely destitute of the necessary implements for farming. Last summer their rice crop entirely failed, and on this article they depend mostly for their winter's support. Hunger and starvation menace them; and in order to procure means of subsistence their hunters this winter will be forced to press westward, till they find the buffalo.

Their country lies in an excellent climate, possesses many natural advantages; their lakes are surrounded by extensive and beautiful maple bottoms; and could their attention be directed to agriculture, and some slight help afforded them, they would soon become independent of charity.

Within a few years past a fragment of the band have removed gradually to the western outskirts of their country, and established themselves at Ottertail Lake; these now number some three hundred; they hunt altogether upon Sioux land, as recognized by the lines established by the treaty at Prairie du Chien in 1825.

The Northern or Red Lake Division. In this division are embraced all the remaining bands dwelling in the United States, which have descended from the main trunk of that tribe, who, making their way through the Sault St. Marie, spread along the south shore of Lake Superior, and from La Pointe scattered over the country of their present occupancy by way of the St. Louis river and Sandy Lake.

The fact of their receiving no annuities draws a distinct line of demarkation between this and the other divisions of the Ojibwas. Their principal villages are at Pembina and at Red, Cass, and Winnepeg Lakes. From a

partial census taken in 1846, by J. P. Hays, Esq., sub-agent at La Pointe, their number was estimated at twelve hundred.

The Red Lake and Pembina bands derive their subsistence chiefly from agriculture. To this mode of life they have been led by the persuasions of their excellent missionaries, and by the example of the northern half breeds, with whom they have frequent communication. According to estimates of their traders, they will this year produce not less than two thousand bushels of corn. In the winter season they move their camps west of the Red river to hunt the buffalo, which still abound in that region. In summer, some join the hunting caravans of the Red river half-breeds. They have lived in a state of constant warfare with the upper or Sisseton bands of Sioux, and only in obedience to the wishes of government have they refrained during the past summer from fitting out war parties.

Notwithstanding the boundaries of the different Northern tribes were plainly marked and defined by the treaty at Prairie du Chien, in 1826, the Red Lake bands, and also the Pillagers, claim by title of conquest and actual possession, a large tract of country lying west of Red river. This matter at the present time is much agitated among these bands, and as their head chiefs were not present to represent their interests at the convention of Prairie du Chien, the claim perhaps deserves consideration.

The chieftainship among the Red Lake and Pembina bands is a fruitful subject of contest. *Wa-won-je-guon* has for some years been the chief recognized by government; but he is represented as a savage of limited influence with his bands, and not belonging to the hereditary family of chiefs. *Wa-wast-kin-ik-a*, or "crooked arm," is the hereditary chief, and is said to be much respected by his fellows.

Some years ago, *Wa-wan-je-guon*, with a party of his young men, being on a war path, came across a village of the "Gros Ventres," towards the sources of the Missouri river; with the inhabitants of this village they smoked the pipe of peace, and in course of their council learned from their old men that once the smoke of the "Gros Ventres" lodges arose at Sandy Lake, that they had had a large village of earthen houses at the mouth of the Savannah river, which empties into the St. Louis, and that the Sioux had driven them from that country and pursued them to the Rocky Mountains, thinning their ranks till but a broken remnant remained of their once numerous tribe. The spot described by the "Gros Ventres" as the site of their ancient village was afterwards examined by an intelligent trader, to whom *Wa-wan-je-guon* had narrated the tale, and traces of mounds and remains of earthen huts were discovered to corroborate the statement. Though not immediately connected with the history of the Chippewas, I have introduced this fact as one of some importance in tracing the early history and movements of the various tribes who at different times have inhabited this territory.

The Cass and Winnepeg Lake bands number about five hundred; they live mostly by fishing and hunting, and their country having become nearly destitute of game they are miserably poor, and in order to subsist must direct their attention to agriculture. This people have never received help from government, and the only encouragement given them by whites has proceeded from the missionaries, who have lately settled among them. The fire on the hearthstone of these Christian pioneers is the only sunshine which illumes the darkened pathway of these distressed and destitute bands. Their endeavors to enlighten their ignorance and improve their

temporal condition cannot be too highly lauded; but their means are small, and to effect permanent good it is imperative that assistance be extended them.

As the northern Chippewas receive no annuities, they would gladly sell a portion of their lands to relieve themselves from the utter poverty which presses upon them, and become recipients of government bounty.

The influence of Flat Mouth, Pillager head chief, extends over all these bands, and their chiefs in council have solemnly agreed to abide by his experience and advice.

Sug-wun-dug-ah-win-in-e-wug. This section of the Chippewa tribe inhabits the north coast of Lake Superior, within the lines of Minnesota. They are denominated *Sug-wun-dug-ah-win-in-e-wug*, or "men who live amongst the thick fir woods." By old French traders they were called the "Bois Forts" or "Hard woods." They number within our limits about eight hundred, and have villages at Rainy and Vermillion Lakes. They hunt over the country which stretches from the Lake of the Woods to the mouth of Pigeon river.

This extensive tract is unadapted to agriculture, lies in an almost arctic climate, and abounds in swamps and thick interminable forests of fir. The copper and other minerals which are found upon the north coast of Lake Superior, and among the *Mis-aub-ay* heights of the interior, are the only loadstone which can ever attract an American population to this portion of Minnesota; though the inexhaustible fisheries of Lake Superior may in progress of time augment its growth and importance.

The bands living upon these lands spring from a branch of the Chippewa tribe, who separated from the main body in Canada when first commenced the retrograde movement before the advance of their powerful eastern enemies, the *Nod-o-waig*, or Six Nations. This section moved westward along the north shore of Lake Superior, and never effected a junction with their brethren at the central town of La Pointe.

To this body belong the *Musk-e-goes*, or "Swamp people;" the *O-dish-quag-um-ees*, or "last-water people," and other bands scattered through the British Possessions. The *O-dish-quag-um-ees* are the division of Chippewas mentioned by Mr. Schoolcraft as pure Algonquins.

These bands all speak the same language as the more southern divisions; but there is a variance in their pronunciation of certain words, extracted from the same root, and their accentuation is entirely different.

This people have little intercourse with Americans, and trade mostly with the Hudson's Bay Company. A few enterprising American traders have sent among them outfits, but the animals which are valuable for fur are rapidly disappearing, and the trade is comparatively worthless.

The *Sug-wun-dug-ah-win-in-e-wug* are miserably poor, depending for subsistence upon the precarious supplies of the chase; they rely for their winter's support upon the rabbit and reindeer. Last year the rabbit almost entirely disappeared, having been swept off by a distemper. Great distress ensued, and during the winter thirteen of their number literally starved to death. This season the rice crop has failed, and this people anticipate with aching hearts the sufferings and privations of the approaching winter. Our government has shown them but little attention, and their predilections are in favor of the British, who have treated them with much kindness.

The entire Chippewa tribe are divided into fifteen families, upon the

totemic principle, to each of which are four subdivisions. Each family has a crest or symbol of some bird, fish or animal, called, in their nomenclature, the *totem*, to the origin of each of which some legend attaches. The system is ancient, and dates as far back as their most unnatural and absurd traditions extend. Though divided by thousands of miles, and unconnected for generations, members of the same *totem* cannot intermarry, or cohabit with one another. The *totem* descends in the male line.

The *Ah-auh-wauh*, or *Loon-totem*, compose the royal line. "Great Buffalo," the present head of this family, was born at La Pointe, in Lake Superior, during the revolutionary war. From tender years he has borne a conspicuous part in the history of his tribe, and has signed every treaty to which they have become parties for the last thirty years. One circumstance in his past life has caused him great mortification; the creed of the Shawnee Prophet, brother of Tecumseh, spread like wildfire among the northern and western tribes. Legates were sent from tribe to tribe, and village to village, and "Buffalo" became a firm believer, and with him believed his tribe.

At Pt. *Shag-a-waum-ik-ong* he collected his people, and instructed them in the mysteries of the new faith. He even started with over two hundred canoes to go in search of the prophet, and took along with him the corpse of a child which he fully believed the prophet could restore to life. At the Pictured Rocks on Lake Superior, he met the trader Michel Cadotte, who with great difficulty succeeded in turning him back. At the time "Great Buffalo" was not apprised that the object of the Prophet and Tecumseh was the expulsion of the whites from the territory of the North-west.

The *Aud-je-jauk*, or "Crane," and the *A-waus-isse*, or "Catfish," are noted *totems*. The *Muk-wah*, or Bear family, comprise the war chiefs.

At the time of the treaty at Prairie du Chien, in 1826, the Chippewas had but seven principal chiefs. Each of these had his war chief, and *Osh-ka-ba-was*, or "serving man." The latter office was hereditary, but the former position was secured by brave conduct in war. In later years a bad practice has obtained among government agents of breaking and creating chiefs at pleasure. To such extent has this been carried, that among the tribe there are now nearly sixty chiefs, while twelve years ago there were but seven principal, and less than twelve subchiefs. The evil consequences are visible in the envy and dissensions engendered among themselves. Frequently chiefs have been created through the influence of traders; and as these feel bound to support the interests of the trader to whose good offices they are indebted for their dignity, when the latter disagree, the quarrel is transferred with increased acrimony to the Indians.

The *Me-da-we*, or Priesthood, interfere but little in the civil polity of the tribe, and are admitted to the national councils, not as a class, but solely on personal considerations.

It is to be regretted that the appropriation of Congress to defray the expenses of removal and subsistence of the Chippewas, from the lands ceded by them in Michigan and Wisconsin, was not made at a day sufficiently early to warrant a removal this fall. In these high latitudes, the removal of a whole people after the first of November would be attended with much hardship, both to them and to the officers and employers

attached to the service; and the probability is that active measures will have to be suspended until next spring.

Early in this year, however, a plan of removal was fully matured in this office, and agents, ready for service at a moment's notice, were designated to superintend each band, and counsel and assist them upon the march. Provisions for subsistence were placed at convenient points of *depot* upon the line; and to insure the greatest dispatch, a gentleman of great influence with the tribe was appointed to superintend the removal, and aid the sub-agent in the additional duties thereby imposed. Should the Department defer farther action until spring, it is to be hoped that we may still profit by what has already been done.

Preparatory also to the removal, early in the summer, I visited the Ojibwa country, for the purpose of selecting a suitable site for an agency.

Composing the party of exploration were Judge Cooper, of the Supreme Court of the Territory; J. S. Watrous, Chippewa Sub-agent, Mr. Warren, and other gentlemen. Our departure from St. Paul occurred about the middle of June; and from the Falls of St. Anthony to Sauk Rapids, we enjoyed the accommodation of a steamer.

The appearance of the Mississippi below and above the falls, is entirely dissimilar. Below, the banks are bold and precipitous. Above, the inclination is gradual, with a gentle ascent as far back as the eye can reach. The country is principally prairie, though well wooded and pretty well watered, either by bright, beautiful, and gushing springs issuing from the banks of the river, crystal brooks coursing from the highlands, or transparent and limpid lakes dotting the plain. The prairie is fertile, undulating, and broken here and there by green groves of handsome oaks.

From Sauk Rapids we journeyed by land to Crow-Wing, at which point we met the *voyageurs*, who were to be our pilots above. Crossing the Mississippi above Crow-Wing, we directed our course to Gull Lake. In the centre of this lake is a high conical pile of boulders, looking as if rolled up by the studied efforts of art into a kind of cone, upon which the gulls, a bird which abounds here, lay and hatch. The lake abounds in the choicest species of fish, and in the vicinity are found sugar bushes and rice fields.

Traversing in our canoes this lake, which is about five miles in width and twelve to fourteen in length, we entered, after a portage of a mile and a half, Lake Sibley. From thence, with a portage of two miles, we came to Spirit Lake, and followed an outlet from that into Cooper, a large and beautiful lake. Thence we passed through White Fish Lake, and up Pine River to a rapid stream which was named Stanley River. The wood upon this river is pine, oak, maple, birch, &c. The shores are fertile, the water pure, but of slight amber color, occasioned by the immense pine forests through which it runs. From this river, after making several short portages, and crossing a number of small lakes, we came to *Sa-na-be* Lake, this is the summit of the ganglionic chain of lakes which stretches over this country; and abounds in the Indian edibles of fish and rice. The margin is thickly timbered with small trees of every variety, and in the rear is a fine natural meadow. Passing over Little Boy Lake, which is some six or seven miles long, and two wide, and down Little Boy river, we entered the great *reservoir*, Leech Lake.

This is a very extensive sheet of water, being about twenty-five miles in length, and from fifteen to eighteen in width. Its shores have a very

crooked outline, which, with its nine bays, give it an oblong circumference of about one hundred and sixty miles. Ice forms upon it about the middle of November, and leaves about the middle of May. The coast is hedged in with boulders, piled up along the margin sometimes five and six feet above the water. The lands around are fertile, sugar trees are abundant, and rice is obtained in large quantities. The lake has capacity for supplying at least three thousand souls. Every article of food which the Indian needs for subsistence can be found either in its bosom or upon its shores. The fish are abundant and of great variety; comprising the white fish, the tullbe, musketon, bass, sunfish, and bull-head; turtles of magnificent size and flavor are also found. After a boisterous passage over this lake through a heavy sea, which ran so high that the boat astern of us, not more than twenty yards distant, with sail extending fifteen feet above deck, could not be seen, we made the trading-post of Geo Bungo, a metis, or cross of the African and Indian.

After spending a day or two at Leech Lake, we commenced our return voyage, intending to describe a water circle, and descend by the course of the Mississippi, making several portages, we once more, after a considerable absence, found ourselves floating on its waters, in *Cass Lake*, so named from General Cass, whose exploring expedition on the Upper Mississippi, in 1820, terminated here. This sheet is an expansion of the Mississippi river, about one hundred and forty-nine miles from its source in Lake Itasca. It is worthy of note, that so far north as 47° 30′ the missionaries had fields of *winter* wheat growing, and all kinds of planted vegetation looked fine. Cass Lake is in several respects a beautiful body of water; it is full of islands, and about sixteen miles long, and nearly as broad. The oars of our *voyageurs*, keeping time to their cheerful boat song, sent us rapidly over its swelling waves into another pretty watery ganglion called Lake Winnebigoshish; and thence with all possible speed we descended the river to Sandy Lake, at the outlet of which the Mississippi is three hundred and thirty-one feet wide. Sandy Lake is about twelve miles long, and six or seven wide. It derives its name from its sandy beaches, which are variegated with quartz pebbles, colored in all the shades of red, from a bright vermilion to a brown, including often many fine specimens of cornelions and agates. The lake shores are hilly, and the country around arid and unproductive. The lake is famous among *voyageurs* and fur traders, as the terminus of the old trading route from Lake Superior to the Mississippi. It is distant seventy-five miles in a nearly straight line due west from the *Fond du Lac* of that "Very Great Water."

At this place we determined temporarily to locate the agency, though our election was controlled by other circumstances than the natural advantages of the site. Leech Lake is *the* place: but, for prudential reasons already adverted to, its selection was placed out of question.

In this connection, I would respectfully invite the attention of the Department to a communication from this office of date of July 16, 1850, urging the policy of entering into conventional arrangement with the Pillagers, with a view of opening their country to the use and occupancy of the other bands of Chippewas. These lands should be held by tenancy in common, subject to the unrestricted use of all the members of the tribe.

Let this be done, and a much more desirable site for an agency can be

had, one that will be permanent, accessible to the Indians, and convenient for government. Should the Department coincide with the views advanced in that letter, and direct the initial for locating the permanent agency of the entire tribe at Leech Lake, the slight improvements, which with great economy have been made during the past summer at Sandy Lake, could be turned to account as the residence of an Indian farmer.

Although a formal order to remove has at no time been communicated to the Chippewas, occupying the ceded lands in Michigan and Wisconsin, yet, under instructions from your bureau, they were early informed, that during the year they would be called upon so to do. Many of them, during the past season, have voluntarily migrated to the seat of the agency, and these will require supplies from government for their subsistence during the winter, for to expose them to privation would exert a baleful influence upon the residue of the tribe, who will be expected to remove the coming spring.

Officers of the Indian Department at different times have pressed the purchase of the Chippewa country, east of the Mississippi. This region lies altogether within the limits of Minnesota, north of a line running nearly due east from the mouth of Crow Wing river. A narrow strip of the country, to which allusion has already been made, on the north-west shore of Lake Superior, is represented to hold large deposits of copper ore. *This*, it might be politic to treat for. On other portions is some valuable pine, though but a limited amount. The privilege of cutting this might be extended to our white population—but not an *acre* of the residue can I conceive government will ever need for its citizens. It is a country no American population would ever occupy; most of it is interminable swamps, with occasional sand ridges and rice lakes. In short, it is just suited to the habits of the people who at present inhabit it, and to no others.

With this estimate of the country, in order to quiet the apprehension of farther removals entertained by the Chippewas, I think it would be wise and humane for government to guaranty them, by solemn act of legislation, the undisturbed possession for ever of these regions.

The Metis, or Half-Breeds of the Red River of the North, number eleven hundred souls, and are mostly of a mixed descent of Chippewa and Canadian French. Owing to their apparent seclusion from the world, the accounts given of them have been meagre and jejune, yet already have they laid a solid foundation for the fabric of social improvement; and, as a political community, present many interesting features for consideration. By the laws of Minnesota, they are admitted to the rights of citizenship; and, by means of annual caravans, carry on an extensive and profitable commerce with our citizens. Many of their traders during the past season have been robbed by the Pillagers, through whose territory they are compelled to pass in pursuing the trail to Saint Paul.

Since my last annual report, this people have, upon several occasions, unfortunately urged the necessity of decisive and peremptory action by government to protect them in their rights, as American citizens, and preserve the buffalo which range the northern plains, from the trespass of British subjects, who, destroying them in their annual hunts, diminish thereby their means of subsistence. In a letter received from Rev. G. A. Belcourt, of Pembina, with whom I have had much correspondence, dated the 15th of September last, grave complaints are preferred of manifold

injuries and insults received by the half-breeds during a series of years from subjects of the British Crown, and of the overbearing spirit exhibited in the deportment of the agents of the Hudson's Bay Company. The communication speaks in strong terms of the cupidity of their factories; and, referring to the trespasses which continually occur upon American soil in pursuit of buffalo, says, "The yield of the hunt of our half-breeds has been a great deal less than ordinary, as the half-breeds on the British side came over first and frightened away all the animals. This has caused us much damage. The British half-breeds returned heavily laden, taking away the game of our prairies to their homes, while the proprietors returned only with half loads, after being gone one month longer than usual. In consequence of this injustice, a great number of our half-breeds, having nothing to live on this winter, will be obliged to go far to hunt after the Indian fashion, and be exposed to a great deal of misery, and then return home too late to sow in the spring. In the mean time, a great number will have to pass the winter here, and suffer great privations in keeping themselves in readiness for planting-season next spring."

Congress, at the close of its late session, I perceive, made an appropriation to defray the expenses of a treaty with the proprietors of the soil on Red river. When this is effected, and the operation of our laws extended over these half-breeds, adequate remedies will accrue, and all that they can reasonably desire will undoubtedly be accomplished.

As these *Metis*, though considerably advanced in civilization, were practically without law, at the request of a deputation of their people who visited me in July last, I recognized Jean Baptiste Wilkie, Jean Baptiste Dumon, Baptiste Valle, Edward Harmon, Joseph Lavardure, Joseph Nolin, Antoine Augure, Robert Montour, and Baptiste Lafournais, persons freely elected by the half-breeds of Pembina, as councillors or chiefs, to whom the general administration of the affairs of the half-breeds residing upon the Red river of the North should be entrusted.

Accompanying this report, I have the honor to transmit you the annual reports of the Winnebago agents, and of the Sioux and Chippewa sub-agents, which enter more fully into the affairs of the tribes under their respective charge than the general nature of this report would admit.

Very respectfully,
Your obedient servant,
ALEXANDER RAMSEY.

Hon. LUKE LEA,
Commissioner of Indian Affairs, Washington, D. C.

No. 14.

WINNEBAGO AGENCY
September 30, 1850.

SIR: I have the honor to submit, in compliance with the regulations of the Department, a report of affairs at this agency, and the condition of the Indians in my charge during the past year.

Eight bands of the Winnebagoes are now located in the interior of their country at this agency; these Indians have been industrious, and the suc-

cess which they have had in farming, the present season, has had the effect to silence their complaints respecting their country. The chiefs of these bands, a few weeks since, asked me to inform their Great Father that they were satisfied with the country which he had given them, and to present their request that they may be permitted to remain here, and their children after them. Eleven bands (or parts of bands) have lived, during the past year, on the Mississippi river; their aversion to living in the interior of their country, and their attachment to the Mississippi, are accounted for by the fact that at the agency they would have to encounter difficulty in procuring whiskey, while in the white settlements on the east side of said river they can procure it without difficulty. These Indians planted no corn last spring, and but half cultivated a field of about thirty acres planted for them. The migrating party of the tribe spent the winter in Wisconsin, Iowa, and the country belonging to the Sioux; most of them returned as usual in the spring and summer before payment, to get their annuities. Owing to inducements offered, and the facilities provided by the Department, for their removal, some 127 Indians, half-breeds, and others more distantly connected with the tribe, have removed to this country the present season, who had not previously removed. Some of this migrating party will still remain here; others will again return south, if they are not prevented. It is believed that a majority of the citizens, with whom the Indians have intercourse in these portions of Wisconsin and Iowa, where they resort, encourage said Indians to come among them—make them welcome while they have money or furs, and invite them to return after they have received their annuities, while the facility with which the Indians procure intoxicating drink in these neighborhoods is a still stronger inducement to them to return. To contend successfully against all these influences, and keep the Indians within their proper limits, will subject the government annually to great expense. The opinion is respectfully submitted, that the best way to keep the Winnebagoes within their own country is to make their remaining at home a condition of their receiving their annuities, and if they trespass on the whites, hold them amenable to the law; a few prosecutions for offences will prevent their repetition, by causing the Indians to leave the neighborhood. Indians will seldom visit, or long remain, in a community where they are not made welcome, and encouraged to stay.

Nearly all the depredations committed by the Winnebagoes in the white settlements, that have come to my knowledge, have been caused by intoxicating liquors, furnished the Indians, directly or indirectly, by the whites.

There is great reluctance manifested by citizens living on the frontier, to prosecute individual Indians for offences committed by them against the laws, while little reluctance is shown in presenting claims against the tribe for depredations. The provision of the 17th sec. of the "Act to regulate trade and intercourse with Indian tribes, and to preserve peace on the frontier," which guarantees to citizens indemnification for depredations committed by Indians, within States and territories, is no doubt just, so far as it affects the citizens; still, if its application was restricted to depredations committed within the Indian country, there would be less depredations committed by Indians, on the rights and property of citizens on the frontier, for the laws of the State or territory would then be enforced, and would prove as effectual in restraining Indians, as whites.

5

While this provision of the intercourse law is the only corrective applied by citizens, to prevent depredations on their property by Indians, the Indian knows that if he steal a horse or other property, he incurs no personal risk of punishment, and the fact that, if detected, he will be liable to, perhaps, one fifteen-hundredth part of the cost of reparation, is a feeble restraint against committing the theft.

A few weeks since I instituted a prosecution against seven Winnebago Indians, for robbery and theft committed in Benton county, M. T. I desired the citizens who had suffered wrong from the Indians, to prosecute them for said offence, but they positively refused to do so, and I entered complaint before the civil authority against the Indians, believing the effect would be salutary to the tribe. The robbery and theft aforesaid were committed by the Indians under excitement, produced by an affray which occurred on the 23d June, between them and some white men, at a grocery, near Osake's Rapids, in which affray one Indian was shot dead, and two wounded, one severely, and two white men were severely bruised, and one of them stabbed in the arm by the Indians. Each party charged the other with being the aggressor in the fight.

But little whiskey has been introduced into the country occupied by the Winnebagoes, during the past year; some two or three individuals have violated the trade and intercourse law in this respect, for which they will be prosecuted at the first term of the District Court. The legislature of Minnesota, at their session last winter, enacted salutary laws for the suppression of the traffic in ardent spirits to Indians, but the practicability of their execution in this neighborhood has not yet been tested, owing to the fact that a session of the District Court has not been held north of the Falls of St. Anthony since the organization of this territory. The military have been far more efficient than the civil authority in suppressing the traffic in intoxicating liquors with Indians, on the borders of this agency. Until the visit of your Excellency and Judge Cooper to Fort Gaines, last summer, those engaged in said traffic had reason to suppose that the civil authority considered it a venial offence.

A considerable number of the tribe have, since the annuity payment last month, returned into Benton county, on the east side of the Mississippi, and south of their country, to live in the neighborhood of traders, who have established trading-posts on the border of the Indian country. The consequence has been, hitherto, that the Indians have procured whiskey, got into difficulty with the inhabitants, and committed depredations, for which heavy claims have been brought against the tribe, and representations made in newspapers, that these outrages result from the bad management of the agent, his lack of influence with the Indians, and consequent inability to keep them at home. And such will probably continue to be the consequences resulting from these trading establishments, so long as they remain there. License to trade within the Indian country was offered these traders before they established their posts on the east side of the Mississippi, and has since been offered them on condition that they would remove their posts to some point within the Indian country. This offer has been declined; they prefer to have their establishments where they are not subject to the law regulating trade and intercourse with the Indians. For this evil I see no remedy, unless the legislature of this territory shall enact laws prohibiting trade with Indians without the limits of the Indian country.

The Winnebagoes continue on friendly terms with their neighbors, the Sioux and Chippewas, and have done much, the present season, to prevent bloodshed between these tribes. The Chippewas allege that they were encouraged by "Sho-go-nik," and "Paw-sul-ech-kan," two Winnebago chiefs, to make war on the Sioux last summer, and that they were promised assistance. I do not know how much truth there may be in this statement, but when the Chippewas came in force to go against the Sioux, these two chiefs, who were accused of instigating and encouraging the war party, were the most active and efficient in persuading said party to return peaceably to their own country.

Ambition to acquire the fame and laurels which are by all nations awarded to deeds of martial prowess, is a ruling passion in the breast of the Indian, nor is it strange that it should be so. The young man, before he can claim a right to speak in council, must appear there plumed with the feather of the war eagle, and the same emblem of success on the war path entitles him to seek a wife among the daughters of the high in rank. It is the opinion of those best acquainted with the Indian character, that of the uncivilized tribes, those engaged in war are the most enterprising and virtuous. The Indian must have excitement; he seeks it on the war path; deprive him of this and he will seek excitement in gambling and intoxication. Create among his tribe a public sentiment which attaches distinction and influence to the possession of wealth, and his energies may be directed to the acquisition of property, and an important step is gained towards his civilization. If the Department intends to carry into effect the benevolent design of suppressing the bloody warfare now existing between the Sioux and Chippewas, it will be necessary to adopt efficient measures to suppress hostilities at once, and arbitrate finally in the settlement of their quarrels. Government officers and agents get but poor thanks for their well-meant interference in settling difficulties between these belligerent tribes; both parties are sure to charge to them any wrong or loss of life they may subsequently sustain from their enemy, and allege that but for their interference they should have avenged their wrongs themselves, and thereby prevented a repetition. So long as these tribes are engaged in war with each other, there is little danger of their combining in an attack on the white settlements.

The opinion entertained by many that the Indian cannot thrive and prosper in a condition of civilization is erroneous. Ignorance, exposure, and starvation, no more conduce to the prosperity and comfort of the Indian than the white man; although habit enables the former to endure these evils with less inconvenience than the latter.

How far the opinion generally entertained, that the race of the red man is fast diminishing and dwindling towards extinction, may be true in its general application, I will not undertake to determine; but with reference to this tribe, it is believed that the great difference between their present actual number and their number as reported in 1837, is to be accounted for, in part at least, by the erroneous manner then adopted of taking the census. The custom then was for the head of a family to present the agent with a bundle of sticks representing the number of individuals in his or her family, including children, grand-children, sons and daughters-in-law, &c.; then the different branches of the same family would present their sticks, again representing themselves and their children. For practicing this double dealing the Indians had a motive, as each head of a family

drew as many shares of the annuity as he had individuals in his family entered on the roll. This method of taking the census was, I believe, formerly adopted by the Chippewas.

For three years previous to the removal of the Winnebagoes, there was an increase of their population. In 1847, the number of births exceeded the number of deaths by seventy-six. The number of births the past year, in the bands located at this agency, exceed the number of deaths some twenty-five or thirty. At the ensuing payment, statistics will be taken to ascertain the increase or decrease of the portion of the tribe that live on the Mississippi, and are less civilized.

The school for the Indians at this agency continued in operation until the 30th of June last, when it was discontinued on account of the resignation of the teachers. From the time the school commenced in November, until it was discontinued, four teachers were employed; the average number of scholars during the term was about forty-eight. Several Chippewa children were permitted to attend the school. The children were taught reading, writing, and arithmetic, as provided in the treaty of 1832. The girls attending the school have been instructed in sewing and knitting; a part of the clothing for the children attending the school was made in the school. The theory, that "it is cheaper to buy than to manufacture," has to some extent prevailed in the female department of the school, and the instruction in "carding, spinning, and weaving," required by said treaty, has been dispensed with. Practical instruction to the boys attending the school, in gardening and agriculture, was also dispensed with as heretofore. Land was ploughed last spring for the use of the school, and offered to the superintendent for that purpose, but he did not deem it expedient to work the boys in the field. I am satisfied that the teachers endeavored faithfully to instruct the children in such branches as they deemed most important.

The usual annual report of the school has not been received from the superintendent, and presuming that he will not deem it necessary to make a report, I submit the foregoing statement, which, so far as it relates to the statistics of the school, is made from his quarterly reports, and will no doubt be considered sufficiently specific.

At the time the school closed for the cause stated, other teachers would have been employed, and the school continued in operation, but for the understanding that the Department intended the immediate re-organization of the school, and the placing of the funds appropriated for education in the hands of missionary societies.

I am not personally acquainted with the operation of manual labor schools, as conducted by missionary societies among the different tribes of Indians, where such schools have been established, nor with the success which may have attended them; but I would respectfully submit, that from my knowledge of this tribe, and the result of an experiment in the school here, in all respects so far as the Indians are concerned, similar to the system specified in the contract prepared for the intended manual labor school at this agency, I am satisfied that an attempt to sustain a school among the Winnebagoes on said system will prove abortive. A boarding-house has for several years past, and I believe from the first commencement of the school, been connected with it; such children as chose to live at said boarding-house and attend the school, had the privilege of doing so: some few of the children that attended the school lived

for a time in the families of the teachers and other employees at the agency, but all these children left said families and returned to the wigwams several months previous to the closing of the school. Very few, if any, of the influential families in the tribe have at any time allowed their children to board at the school. If the funds appropriated for the establishment of manual labor schools in this tribe are expended in the buildings, furniture, &c., for two school establishments, and the children are required to live with their teachers at these establishments, the Indians will derive but little benefit from the expenditure, for very few children in the tribe can be induced to attend the schools.

The funds provided for education for the Winnebagoes are ample to afford a common school education to every child in the tribe, and with judicious management may be so applied. In order to effect this desirable object, a system similar in most respects to the system of "common" or district schools in the States, should be adopted. Comfortable school-houses, with two rooms sufficiently large to accommodate forty scholars each, should be built, and also dwelling-houses for teachers. A garden, field, and shop, should be attached to each school, in which the boys of suitable age should be required to work a part of their time daily. This system of manual labor schools will be of general application, and consequently will be popular with the Indians, and will remove the prejudice which has hitherto existed against the school, on account of its benefits being confined to the few that were settled in its immediate vicinity.

A judicious discrimination in the selection of teachers can be observed by the agents of the government, as well as by agents of missionary societies.

If the churches wish to christianize these people, let them send their missionaries to proclaim the Gospel to them without money and without price; the Indian might appreciate such benevolence, and listen to the missionary without that prejudice which a knowledge that his services were rendered by contract would unavoidably create.

There has been considerable sickness in this tribe for several months past; dysentery has been the prevalent disease, and confined mostly to children. Many of the Indians, when sick, apply at once to the physician employed for them: some still employ the medicine men of the tribe, who, in case they find their patient likely to die, will at the last moment send for the regular physician, in order to shift the responsibility of the case on him. These medicine men, or Indian doctors, charge high fees for their services, and not unfrequently demand their fee in advance.

Three blacksmiths and two assistants are at the present time employed for the tribe; during the summer, but two blacksmiths were employed, one having resigned on account of the moderate salary allowed. The manner in which the blacksmiths have discharged their duty the past year has been entirely satisfactory.

The past season has been very unfavorable for business on account of heavy rains, which have subjected us to great expense in repairing roads, and in making and repairing bridges which were carried away by the unusual rise in the rivers. The saw-mill has been kept in operation a part of the season; something has been done at building houses for the Indians. We were for nearly three months prevented by high water from hauling lumber from the mill, which has prevented our accomplishing as much in building as was intended. Twenty houses for the Indians are finished; sixteen of them have been finished during the year; seven

houses have been erected which are yet unfinished, and five more commenced. The half-breeds have, since this agency has been established, built seven houses for themselves; some assistance by furnishing lumber has been rendered them. The Indians who occupy houses have most of them provided themselves furniture; cook stoves have been furnished them, and these families appear to contrast their present comforts with their former mode of living with much satisfaction. The balance of the season will be devoted chiefly to building houses for the Indians; all that are able to work are required to assist in building their houses.

During the past year, the agency house has been finished, and an office for the agency, a house for the physician, a house for the interpreter, and a large warehouse for the Indians, containing a council room built by contract.

The crops on the farm at this agency have been good; 455½ acres of land were ploughed in the spring for cultivation; of this, 200 acres were turned over to H. M. Rice, Esq. (contractor for the removal of the Winnebagoes), which land he planted, and partially cultivated 140 acres of the same; he also ploughed and planted a field of about 30 acres for the Indians on the Mississippi river. The Indians planted and cultivated 143 acres in corn, potatoes, and other vegetables; the balance, 112½ acres, was cultivated by the laborers employed for the Indians, of which 34¼ acres were cultivated in wheat, 49¼ do. in oats, 13 do. in potatoes, 10 do. in peas, 2 do. in corn, and 4 do. in a garden. Such part of the 60 acres left uncultivated by Mr. Rice, as was worth cultivating, was worked by the laborers employed for the Indians, and the balance sowed in turnips. During the summer, 35 acres of prairie have been broken, and 27 do. of the same sowed in turnips; 364 rods of fence have been made by contract on the Indian farm the present season, and 1976 rods do. by laborers employed. A part of said fence has been made to enclose a pasture of 162 acres.

A map of the Winnebago agency and farm is herewith transmitted. A map of the country included in this agency, showing the location of each band, &c., will be made and forwarded as soon as I can find time to make the requisite survey of the country; these statistical returns ought to have been furnished by the teachers employed in the school.

It is important that the boundary between the Winnebagoes and Sioux should be re-surveyed and distinctly marked.

If the government would purchase for this tribe, or permit them to purchase of the Sioux, that portion of their country lying north of Osake's river, it would give them a natural boundary, and probably have the effect to render the disaffected portion satisfied with their country.

Over the Chippewas of the Mississippi and the Pillagers, I have, for several months past, had concurrent jurisdiction with J. S. Watrous, Esq., Indian sub-agent. The main body of the Pillagers I see but annually, at their annuity payment; occasionally, a party of them, on a war or hunting excursion, visit this agency. This band are becoming limited in their means of subsistence, and stand in need of assistance to start them in agricultural pursuits.

The Chippewas at Gull Lake have fallen far short of my hopes and expectations in their farming operations the present season. Teams, tools, and seed were issued to th[illegible]er for them in the spring, and industry on their part would have [illegible]ade [illegible]hem comfortable during the year. The

unfortunate difficulty which occurred between them and the Sioux was most untimely, and was no doubt one cause of their failure in farming.

Notwithstanding the cordial friendship which exists between the Chippewas and Winnebagoes, I have had frequent occasion to arbitrate between them on trials of the right of property. I am aware that this is an assumption of authority, but it sometimes becomes necessary for agents to have appellate jurisdiction in the settlement of difficulties of this kind.

If laws were enacted to punish crimes among Indians, and to regulate intercourse between the different tribes, it would probably have a salutary effect: the experiment might be made, and is worth the trial.

In submitting this report, I am aware that the Department consider that "agents and sub-agents are insensibly partial in their representations respecting the condition and affairs of the tribes in their charge," and that "they naturally wish to show as favorable a state of things as possible, in order that they may appear as well, or better than those in other agencies." In the discharge of my duty, it has been my ambition to meet the approval of the Department, and I shall be highly gratified if I have in any measure succeeded; but I claim no meritorious comparison with others. A part of the Indians in my charge have always been difficult to manage; for two years past, influences beyond my control have been brought to bear upon them, which have rendered them more so. The success of my efforts to restrain them and promote the prosperity of all has fallen far short of my aim and my hopes; all that I claim is, that those efforts have been well meant and unremitted, if not well directed.

Letters to this office should be directed, "Winnebago Agency, Long Prairie, Minnesota Territory."

I have the honor to be, sir, very respectfully, your obd't serv't,

J. E. FLETCHER,
Indian Agent.

His Excellency ALEX. RAMSEY,
Superintendent Indian Affairs, St. Paul, M. T.

No. 15.

INDIAN SUB-AGENCY,
St. Peter's, September 25, 1850.

SIR: I have the honor, in accordance with instructions, to forward to you, to be transmitted to the Commissioner of Indian Affairs, my first annual report.

My appointment was dated the 8th of November, and I entered upon the duties of the office the 4th of December last.

I have endeavored to make myself acquainted with the duties connected with the appointment, and perform them in the best manner I was capable. The Sioux, as a tribe of Indians, for a number of years have not been as prosperous, so far as it regards their advancement in civilization and education, as many other tribes of red men in the West.

The general health, up to this period, has been good. Nothing like an epidemic has prevailed among them. We have had but little trouble comparatively in regard to intemperanc[illegible] [illegible]icensed trader has been detected in vending spirituous liquors, a[illegible] th[illegible] [illegible]nstances are few in which

the destructive article has been found among them. When it is remembered that they occupy a country more than two hundred miles in extent on the west side of the Mississippi, and several of their villages being upon the banks of the stream, while the white population occupy the land on the opposite side for nearly the whole distance, the facilities for traffic being so great, it is a matter of surprise, that there has not been more intemperance among them. A few instances have occurred where the Indian has crossed over and obtained whiskey from his white neighbor, and taken it to his wigwam. Many of them have their names attached to the temperance pledge, embracing most of the chiefs and principal men, who discountenance the use of ardent spirits in such a manner as to hold in check the more dissolute. Taking the seven bands of Sioux, numbering some 2200, who receive annuities at this agency, they will compare favorably as it regards temperance with the same number of white population.

The deadly hostility for many years existing between the Sioux and Chippewas, still exists, and their proximity is the cause of frequent outbreaks. Several instances have occurred during the past year, and in one instance attended with atrocities painful to contemplate by a civilized community. In February last, a party of Sioux attacked some Chippewas on the waters of Crow Wing river upon Sioux land—killed and scalped the son of *White Fisher*, a Chippewa chief. Not long afterwards (in March last) a large war party of Sioux attacked a small band of Chippewas on Apple river, in the State of Wisconsin, while engaged at a sugar camp—killed and scalped fourteen, including men, women, and children. Few instances have occurred, even in savage warfare, more revolting than this cold-blooded, wholesale murder. Men, women, and children were murdered while unprepared for defence, and by numbers four times greater than their own. The leading men in this bloody affair were arrested and confined at Fort Snelling. Information was sent to the Chippewas that, if they would not seek revenge, the Sioux in prison would be punished for the offence. In a few days, however, after their imprisonment, a small party of Chippewas attacked some Sioux, and killed and scalped one within one mile of the fort. The prisoners were then released.

In June last, at the instance of our Superintendent of Indian Affairs (Gov. Ramsey), a treaty was held by these two tribes at Fort Snelling, for the purpose of settling up their old difficulties and effecting a permanent peace. A treaty held by the same tribes for the same purpose at the same place in 1844, was reaffirmed, and the hostile parties appeared to separate on friendly terms—since which time there have been no murders committed by either party to this treaty. As the government is in possession of all the facts in relation to this treaty from higher authority, I need not enlarge.

The Indian farms have produced the usual quantity of corn the present season, and all not destroyed by the flood has been safely harvested. The extraordinary floods that have occurred the past spring and summer in the Mississippi and St. Peter's rivers, have entirely destroyed the corn of two bands planted in the bottoms—more than one-half of a third and largest band, and more or less injured some others. The flood has also seriously affected the wild rice and cranberry crop, generally affording much aid in the Indian supplies of provision, for use and exchange. Had

it not been for the liberality of the government in allowing the sum of $5000 for the supply of additional provisions to the annual allowance, much suffering would have been the result the coming winter. By the aid of this extra supply, we think they will be able to pass the season without want for provisions.

For details in regard to the farmers, blacksmiths, &c., I beg leave to refer to the report of Mr. Prescott, Superintendent of farmers, attached to this agency. I will remark, however, in this connection, that the Indian farmers being so remote from each other, more than one hundred miles from what is called the lower farm to the upper, prevents that proper oversight necessary to secure an efficient discharge of the duties of the appointment.

Should there not be a treaty effected with the Sioux the present season, and they should remain at their present homes, several new farms will have to be prepared, as there is too much risk from floods in planting on some of the bottoms of the river hitherto occupied. It appears to me also that it would be much better to have those seven bands of Mendawakauten Sioux interested in the treaty of 1837, located nearer to each other.

There are two schools in progress attached to this agency. Reports from the teachers of these schools, accompanying this communication, will exhibit their condition and prospects. Those schools have been in a languishing condition for a long time, arising from various causes. The principal one has repeatedly been explained to the government. The Indians are induced to believe, by those opposed to schools altogether, that their money is used too freely for this purpose, and if they will not send to school, the government will divide per capita the large amount of interest that has accumulated in the treasury, arising from the $100,000 set apart in the treaty of 1837, the interest of which was to be expended for their benefit, in such manner as the President might direct. The general opinion is that this was intended as an education fund; some contend, however, that there was no such understanding when the treaty was made. So long as this question remains undecided, and the Indians occupy their present homes under the apprehension that they will shortly be removed to some other place, the schools cannot benefit them much. It would be unwise, however, to abandon them, and yield up the principle to the opposition. The whole system, in my opinion, should be changed, and the manual labor plan adopted.

I had the honor, a few weeks since, to submit my views on this subject to the Commissioner of Indian Affairs, in a special report I was required to make, and will not again repeat the views therein expressed.

A report from the different missionary stations among the Sioux will be found among the papers. The same reasons which operate against the schools have their influence unfavorably with regard to the missionary operations. Being somewhat connected with the schools, the minds of the Indians have been prejudiced, and many of them believe that this school fund is their great object.

The missionaries, so far as my knowledge extends, are pious and faithful men, and from their efforts to civilize and Christianize the Indians, deserve better success than they have received for the last few years. I should consider it a great misfortune, should they yield to discouragement and abandon their fields of labor. Although we cannot see much visible

fruit from their labors, yet their influence among them is most salutary in restraining them from intemperance, discouraging war parties, and exhibiting before their eyes the practical benefits of civilization and Christianity. They assist them in various ways in their farming operations, advising for the best, in their temporal as well as spiritual matters.

A considerable amount has been expended during the past year, surplus from the agricultural fund, in the purchase of ploughs for the farmers, carts, harness, plank, nails, &c., for the Indians, and a number of comfortable cabins have been erected. A few cheap cooking-stoves have been given to the chiefs, with which they are much pleased. One hundred horses were divided among the different bands this summer, costing $6,000. This was a very bad expenditure, although done at the earnest solicitations of the Indians themselves. Perhaps not more than one-half the number are in possession of those who first received them, the other half dead—many of them killed, and others traded off; those on hand are in a miserable condition, and very few of them will survive the present winter. Almost any other application of the money would have been more beneficial to them. Every week complaints are made to the agent that horses are killed by Indians of a different band, and claiming payment. Where the proof is positive, we have considered it our duty to interfere, and compel the guilty to compensate the injured party, but the cases are rare where the necessary proof can be obtained.

Some time since, a small amount was asked from the Department to build a new store-house, which was not granted from the supposition that the Indians would be removed from their present location in a short time. The present small log building used for that purpose, attached to the interpreter's house, is entirely too small, in a state of dilapidation, insecure, and not worth repairing. When we received our annuity, goods and provisions, including agricultural implements on hand, the amount is at least $20,000, and requires a good secure store-house. We are compelled for want of room to divide off all the goods and provisions at once to the Indians, which I consider bad policy. Having so much in their hands at one time, they traffic them off, and in a short time are destitute. If the provisions were given out in small quantities, as their necessities require, it would be much more beneficial to them.

I would respectfully suggest the propriety of placing a small fund in the hands of the Superintendent of Indian Affairs for Minnesota, to be drawn upon by the agents, when that officer may think it necessary to give to the Indians in the shape of food and presents. It will be recollected that not one-fifth of them belonging to this agency receive any annuities. They frequently come down to the agency on a visit, and are always destitute and expect something; if they do not get it, they are disappointed and disaffected, and the agent loses his influence over them. The salary of the sub-agent is quite too small to allow him to be liberal from his private means. It should also be the duty of the agent to visit annually those distant bands, and distribute a few presents among them to obtain, and retain their favor. A small trader who can give them a few pounds of tobacco, and make it up in profits on something else, has more influence over them than an agent clothed with all the authority of the government, who has nothing to give. Such is Indian character, and we must take them as they are, and not as they should be.

The amount appropriated last year, $500, to improve and repair the

agency buildings and grounds, has been nearly expended, and when completed will make the house of the sub-agent and interpreter tolerably comfortable. As those buildings are upon the Military Reserve at Fort Snelling, and the commanding officer of that post claims to exercise exclusive control over the whole reserve, including the right, when deemed necessary or expedient, to occupy those buildings for the use of the fort, and remove the agent and interpreter, with or without cause; that what privileges we have are not of right, but by courtesy, and may be changed by each successive commander at the fort—I beg leave to suggest the propriety of obtaining some order from the War Department, recognizing the right of the agent and interpreter to occupy those buildings, with the privilege of a small parcel of land for cultivation, cutting prairie hay and getting wood from the reserve, sufficient for the wants of two families. The Indian lands are too remote to afford these facilities, without which, families cannot subsist on the small salaries allowed.

Having briefly passed over the occurrences of the past year in this agency, leaving the details of each department to those in charge of the same, and whose reports will be found below, I beg leave to submit a few general remarks, containing such views as have occurred to me since I have made myself somewhat acquainted with Indian affairs, so far as regards the limited sphere in which I have been called to act.

Should the Indians belonging to this agency be removed, which is probable in a short time, I would respectfully recommend the following plan for their future government and management at their new homes. Should they be placed upon a small reserve (which I believe is their wish), I would for convenience of superintendence locate them near together. Upon this reserve might be their villages and fields. If they have hunting-grounds, they could easily, a part of the year, withdraw themselves as they now do from their homes. The present system of farming may well be abandoned. Instead of having a farmer for each band, as at present, I would concentrate the farming interest at one place on a large scale near the centre of the reserve, and have what might be called a *model* farm carried on by white men. The reserve might be laid off into small lots of 40 or 80 acres each, and inducements held out to the Indians to occupy those lots as farmers, by giving each individual or family a possessory right who would commence farming on his own account. Assistance and instructions might be given, but not do the work for them. I am satisfied that a number are prepared to embark in an enterprise of this kind if they had the proper encouragement; the great object to be attained is to stimulate them to habits of industry; give them the idea of individual property, and throw around them the protection of law to maintain these rights. The great hindrance to their civilization is that communism in which they live. There is no motive for industry; the lazy and profligate share equally with the industrious and well disposed. This should not be so. The time is drawing near when the Indian must disappear before the overwhelming tide of emigration of the Anglo-Saxon race, unless he abandon in some good degree the chase, and adopt the agricultural system of the white man for subsistence. The American Continent, although large, will not always afford him the necessary hunting-ground. All who adopt the habit and manner of life of the white man might very probably be made citizens so soon as their progress in civilization would justify it. Near the centre of the reserve spoken of,

the agency might be located; also, one or more manual labor schools, where the youth could be educated without expense to the parent; not only in letters, but agriculture and mechanism; and the females in all that relates to housekeeping. Under a system of this kind, in my opinion, it would not be long before the Sioux would improve in their moral and physical condition. All agree there is no want of natural capacity for improvement. The agency manual labor school, missionaries, a large farm surrounded by an Indian population, upon whom the influence might operate, would, we believe, produce a salutary effect upon the habits of those sons of the forest; and, it is believed, would bring them under the influence of civilization, education, morals, and religion.

An amendment might also be made in the manner of paying the Indians, so far as goods and provisions form a part of their annuities. In this connection, I would say I heartily concur in the sentiment expressed by the late Commissioner of Indian Affairs, "that, instead of paying the Indians money for their lands, the payment should be in goods, provisions, and expended in other ways for their benefit, rather than giving them money, which too often they expend very foolishly." In their present condition they should be treated as children or wards, and it is the duty of the government to dictate to them what is best for their interest, and carry out their determinations; all promises made to them should be fulfilled to the letter, otherwise they lose confidence, which is not easily regained.

The most eligible method of payment, as it regards goods and provisions, would be, that the interpreter, or some other person connected with the service, should act as Indian store-keeper, into whose custody the goods, provisions, farming implements, tools, &c., intended for them, should be placed, and paid out as necessity might require, per capita, upon a pay roll, and receipted when the payment was completed. This would prevent that inequality and waste now experienced. The present method is to pay out the provisions and goods at once in bulk to the different bands, according to their relative strength, and they divide among themselves. Great injustice is frequently done in this way. The prominent and more influential get the largest share, and hence there are almost daily complaints to the agent by those who have received little or nothing. All this difficulty and injustice would be obviated under the plan proposed.

As before suggested, the seven bands of Mandawat'anton Sioux, who are paid annuities at this sub-agency, embrace but a small portion of the Sioux nation. The other bands live remote, high up the St. Peter's river, and reaching over to and west of the Missouri. With those Indians we have but little intercourse, and of course my knowledge of their condition and prospects is limited. For the purpose of obtaining information in reference to them, I addressed a letter to an intelligent trader at Lacque Parlé on the St. Peter's, 300 miles above its mouth, to furnish the desired information. He has most obligingly done so. He is a member of the legislative council of Minnesota, has been for several years at this trading-post, and from youth acquainted with Indian character. His statements are reliable, and I cannot do better than give an extract from his letter in making up this report. He says, "The few remarks that I shall make in this communication, hastily prepared, will have reference to the bands who live on the upper St. Peter's, with whom I am the best acquainted. You are doubtless aware, from reliable sources of information, and from

written communications made to the superintendency, that during the greater part of last winter the sufferings and privations of nearly all the upper bands were extreme, in consequence of the almost entire failure of the buffalo; and although it cannot be said, so far as I know, that any of them perished for want of food, still there is no doubt whatever that quite a number of them have since died in consequence of these privations, and by diseases induced by long suffering for want of proper food. The scarcity of the buffalo arose from various causes, but the principal one was the burning of the prairie over an extent of hundreds of miles of country, thereby causing those animals to diverge from their usual range during a greater part of the winter season.

"It was not until late in February and March, that the upper Warpateous and Sissetons were enabled to make a few scant hunts; they are very poor indeed, in an unusually miserable condition from the scantiness of grass and the severity of the season affording but little food, and that by no means of a nutritious quality. This, however, prolonged their existence, and enabled the bands who had got off to a great distance to return, after the melting of the snow, to their corn crops, which they always hide in the ground near the villages where they plant.

"The efforts made during last winter at Washington to obtain an appropriation for the relief of the upper Indians having failed, his Excellency Governor Ramsey, assumed the responsibility of ordering a considerable supply of ammunition, &c., to be distributed among them early last spring. This, together with the little aid which the traders could give at the time, was of the utmost benefit to those poor, destitute people, and they were very grateful for the relief. Nothing could have been more wise or opportune on the part of the governor. While obeying the dictates of humanity in aiding these people in their extreme need, it was wise policy to awaken whatever feelings of gratitude they may have, and predispose them to entertain friendly feelings towards the government, which I have no hesitation in saying I believe they now generally do.

"The sufferings last winter aroused them to the necessity of cultivating the earth to a greater extent than usual, and many of them have enlarged their fields somewhat, and a few have made unusual exertions in planting corn. The prospects were not long since that they would gather quite a large crop, much more than last year. But I am sorry now to say that these expectations will only be realized by the Warpateous of Lacque Parlé. The Sissetons having been visited some time ago by a large horde of the Yanktons, Pah Baxa (cut Beards), and Indians of the great plains, who subsist entirely by the chase of the buffalo, have had a very large portion of their corn eaten up by these erratic bands, who are, and always have been, a great burthen and cause of discouragement to those who for many years have planted corn, more or less, and who latterly have been induced by the councils of traders and missionaries to gradually enlarge their fields. These Indians have already received a few ploughs from the government, through the representations and by the urgent solicitations of the missionaries and the traders. The bands of Lacque Parlé have made good use of those they received, but the Sissetons still continue to have prejudice against the plough, although they are becoming feeble, and I have no apprehension but they will soon be induced to use them with success. Some of them will do so next year—so they have promised. They are greatly in need of hoes, and urge upon every occasion that their wants

be mentioned to their 'Father,' with a request that he will supply them, if possible. If anything can be done in this respect, I beg leave to ask you to press its necessity upon the Department. Three or four hundred hoes or more would be required to make the present of essential service in its distribution, and to prevent ill feelings among them, and they should be procured early enough next spring, so as to be used in planting.

"The few general remarks that I shall endeavor to add may be equally applicable to the present condition of all of our Indians. There is no difficulty in discovering that an entire radical change is required. The present system in every respect will not do. This, almost any unprejudiced person will admit who understands the subject, but it is much more difficult to suggest a remedy.

"The views of most of those who have lived the longest among the Indians agree in one respect. That is, that no great or beneficial change can take place in their condition, until the general government has made them amenable to local laws. Laws which will punish the evil-disposed, and secure the industrious in their property and individual rights, and thereby give them the greater inducements to acquire property, and with it those many and increasing wants which are not only the consequence, but the safe grounds of civilization. Laws of this nature would also strike at the very root of one of the greatest evils which exist among them—their system of communism. It retards everything like progress in the desire of bettering their condition. The most energetic and well-disposed cannot rise above the vagabond and worthless. Indeed, they are generally the best off who do the least, if they have a tact for begging, or keeping their neighbors in apprehension. If the Indians could ever be made industrious, the greatest difficulty would be surmounted. How then can this be accomplished, unless each man is secured the fruits of his labor?—and that can only be effected by the legislative enactment of the general government.

"The present system of farming, it is now admitted by most persons, is entirely wrong. It surely never was the intention to labor for the Indians, instead of teaching and showing them how labor was to be done. Perhaps in this respect no great change can be effected with the old men and grown-up persons of the present generation, but a wide field will doubtless be opened up for the advancement of the young and rising generation, by means of manual labor schools. With the Indian race, perhaps more than any other, industry should go hand in hand with mental culture. It is useless to talk of regeneration or change of heart, so long as they are permitted to prowl about, a set of lazy, listless vagabonds. In that state, occasional bursts of excitement are absolute necessities of existence. The hunter's life supplies this, and it is antagonistic to anything like quiet industry or even the first approach to civilization.

"It has been urged by those who have no faith in the civilization of the Indian that he is incapable of a high order of cultivation. Admitting this, will any person deny that he is able to attain to that degree of improvement which enables a man to cultivate the earth, keep cattle, and thereby procure food and clothing, and be a far better and quieter, and more useful neighbor on a frontier than a wild hunter, who, although he may feast to day, may be compelled to-morrow to beg or to steal from his white neighbor?"

In conclusion, permit me to remark that I feel a deep interest in the

welfare of those poor, degraded, unenlightened Indians, and believe some plan may be devised to elevate them in the scale of human intelligence. My feeble aid will not be wanting in promoting any system which may be adopted, tending to that result.

Respectfully submitted,

NATHANIEL McLEAN,

Ind. Sub-agent.

His Excell. ALEX. RAMSEY,

Supt. Ind. Affairs, St. Paul, Min. Terr.

No. 16.

Fourth Annual Report of the Female Mission School at Kaposia.

Miss Jane J. Williamson has given diligent attention to teaching the Dakota females of this village, whenever any could be found willing to be taught. Within the year she has had school about eleven months. Not including my own children, who have been taught with the others, the whole number of scholars is twenty-nine. Counting sixty days as a quarter, the average attendance for the first quarter is $4\frac{1}{3}$; for the second, 7; for the third, $8\frac{2}{3}$; and for the fourth, 8, making an average attendance of seven for 240 days.

Four can read with ease in the New Testament, both in Dakota and English, write legibly, and have made some progress in mental arithmetic. Three others read both languages, but not fluently. Four read the Wowassiwak'en who have not learned English, and write on slates. Nine others spell and read in Woonspell. Most of the remaining nine can spell readily in three letters.

Besides teaching them to spell, read, &c., ten have been taught to knit, and all who attend with any regularity are instructed in sewing.

All evince good capacity for learning, and when they attend regularly make good progress. But the same cause which has been mentioned in years past as impeding education among the Modawakanton Sioux, has, during the past year, been acting with increased power, and until the money for which they are contending shall be in some way disposed of, there is little encouragement here to attempt teaching any except such as are boarded for that purpose. Two have been boarded by Mr. Robertson, the farmer for this village, and five in my own family during the whole time they have been instructed. Of these, one has been under instruction but a short time; the other five read both Dakota and English. Those who live with their Indian relatives have, during the year, attended school on an average less than 30 days each. Three of the scholars are of mixed blood; the others are full-blooded Dakotas. Nine of them have been baptized. The church here contains nine native communicants in good standing. The average attendance of natives on public worship on Sabbath days is 16.

THOS. S. WILLIAMSON,

Missionary of A. B. C. F. M.

To Col. N. McLEAN,

Ind. Sub-agent.

Names and Progress of the Scholars.

First class consists of four—Mary Anpetuiyotenkewin, Marian Robertson, Sarah Wawiyohize, Rosalie Anghee; read the Scriptures both in Dakota and English; write legibly, and study mental arithmetic. Two of them have read through "McGuffy's Second Reader."

Second class, three—Nanny Winegiwin, Fanny Hepistuid, Meggi Sueiyenkewin; read in Dakota, Wowapiweken, and spell and read in "Town's First Reader," in English, and are learning to write.

Third class, four—Sopiya Wagininepewin, Phebe Tenyenhiyegewin, Margaret Culbertson, Haper Tenke; read Wowapiweken understandingly, and are learning to write.

Fourth class, nine—Cinkpe Meya, Honzetuwin, Eda Wuxtemma, Wakenhsewin, Merpiyagiwin, Mazaxinawin, Cajeyeta, Waxteyeta, Temke Wakanholi; spell well, and read Dakota Woonspe.

Fifth class, nine—Ocicis, Iyotemkehnekewin, Mespiyaoto, Dentre, Mespriyoiciceyewin, Konza, Jinni, Susan Waxteyenkewin, Zitkeheziwin, are learning to spell; most of them spell readily in words of three or four letters.

No. 17.

The Fifteenth Annual Report of the Mission Station at Lacquiparle, Sept. 1850.

LABORING at the station the past year, S. R. Riggs, A. M., and M. N. Adams, Missionaries; Jonas Pettijohn, farmer; with Mrs. Riggs, Mrs. Adams, and Mrs. Pettijohn.

For four and a half months during the winter, a day-school at the mission was taught, chiefly by Mrs. Adams. The whole number of scholars enrolled was upwards of sixty; but the average attendance was only twelve. Last autumn we employed a native teacher at one of the villages here, for nearly two months, with some success. Various circumstances have combined to prevent our sustaining a school this summer. Two Indian children, a boy and a girl, supported in the families of Mr. Pettijohn and Mr. Adams, have learned to talk English, and made considerable progress in learning to read also.

During the winter, we kept up a Sabbath School, with an average attendance of eighteen. Our religious services in the Dakota language have been attended about as well as in former years. The same causes which we mentioned last year, have been in operation to prevent any sensible increase of interest in religion or education. We have long hoped that a treaty for the purchase of land made with these Indians, might be the means of removing some of the present difficulties, and of opening the way for this people to make more rapid upward progress.

The Indians at this place have raised excellent corn crops this season. In ploughing their fields last spring, we gave them what assistance we could, by working one of the mission horses with theirs. Some of them, too, had the use of a yoke of Mr. M'Leod's oxen.—The whole crop raised here, this year, will exceed two thousand bushels.

Last fall, we encouraged and assisted the men at one of the villages to put up a log store-house, which answers them a very good purpose in keeping their corn and other things. But before they can make much progress here in building, they must of necessity have some other means of making plank than the whip-saw. It is too hard a way of making boards for an Indian. There is what is thought to be a very good mill-seat in the neighborhood of the villages, to occupy which on their behalf, in the event of a treaty, arrangements ought to be made.

We have, in several former reports, urged the necessity of bringing these Dakotas under the restraints of law. But on the part of some persons, there seems to be manifested a great repugnance to interfering with the "natural liberty" of an Indian, and a practical unbelief in the idea that he can ever become any thing better. True liberty cannot give me the right to destroy my neighbor's property, or take away his life, with impunity. And yet this is the liberty of the savage state. It is a state of fear—a state of bondage, of slavery. But this is the state of freedom with which some men hesitate to interfere. So long as this non-interference policy is pursued, the motives for his becoming a different man are withheld from the Indian. They need to be restrained; they must be restrained before the idea of property can produce its full effect upon them. Their war-parties—their lying in wait for their enemies, and their murdering, scalping, and barbarously treating women and children, ought to be stopped at once. It can be done. The *scalp-dance* should not be permitted. To dance it should be made a punishable offence. This would interfere with no *natural right*, but only with the *wrongs* of the human family. God never gave to any man the right, day after day and night after night, for months, to dance around the scalp of his fellow-man. Last spring this was done at Kaposia, almost within sight and hearing of the capital of Minnesota. And it is being done now at Big Stone Lake. It ought not to be borne with. If dancing this scalp-dance were made a penal offence, it would tend powerfully to stop the war-parties. It is known that, in most cases, the taking of scalps is the great motive for killing their enemies. The cause of humanity demands this interference of our government. If we fail to put a stop to such savage customs, we fail of fulfilling the great objects which God, and the best interests of the human family, require of us.

Very truly, yours,
S. R. RIGGS,
Lacquiparle, Sept. 7th, 1850.

To Maj. N. McLean,
Indian Sub-agent.

No. 18.

Kaposia, 1*st Sept.* 1850.

Dear Sir: Since the last annual report of this station, little has been done in the way of education.

The school under my care has averaged 6—whole number enrolled, 20. The determination on the part of the Indians seems settled, not to avail

themselves of the means of education until certain difficulties between them and the government are settled.

I must say that I am of the opinion that the present effort to educate the Sioux is little better than a waste of time and money.

No system of education is of much importance to an Indian, that does not embrace a knowledge of some useful occupation, and continued training to habits of industry.

I see no want of capacity on the part of Indian youths to acquire knowledge, but on the contrary they manifest an exceeding quickness of apprehension.

I am satisfied that, under the influence of judicious manual labor schools, they may become an industrious, respectable community.

Yours, truly,
S. M. COOK.

N. McLEAN, Esq.,
Sub-agent, St. Peter's.

No. 19.

RED WING, *Aug.* 29, 1850.

SIR: The following report of the Indian school at this station is respectfully submitted.

Since the 18th of July, when I commenced my labors here, above 40 children of suitable age have attended school more or less of the time. Of this number, 17—viz., 12 boys, and 5 girls—have been very regular in their attendance. The girls have been employed in the field during their late corn-gathering, which has been the cause of many of them being absent from school a part of the time.

Very great advancement could not be expected of them so soon, but I am happy to report that those who attend regularly are making commendable progress. At present, all are instructed in reading and spelling. The more advanced are also taught writing and vocal music.

I have made considerable effort to introduce regular school hours, and to secure punctual attendance, and have succeeded to some extent; perhaps as well as I ought to expect for the time employed. With habits of order and punctuality well established, which I shall endeavor by all means to secure, I see nothing to prevent the dear youth in my care from making rapid progress in acquiring knowledge. In intellectual capacity, I do not consider the North American Indian inferior to the Anglo-Saxon race.

J. W. HANCOCK,
Teacher.

N. McLEAN, Esq.,
U. S. Indian Sub-agent.

No. 20.

Oak Grove, *Sept.* 6, 1850.

Dear Sir: It is with depression of spirit that we review our labors at this station during the past year.

During one-third of the year, the Indians have been absent from this village.

On account of the opposition of the Indians to education (which increases just in proportion to the increase of the unexpended sum of money which is due them from our government), and on account of the absence of apparent good resulting from our long-continued efforts in this department of our labor, we have discontinued our Dakota school. We have, however, a small English school at the station, taught by Miss S. A. Wilson. The number of children in regular attendance is ten, four of which are our own: the other six are the children of our neighbors of mixed blood.

We have continued our efforts to teach the saving doctrines of Christianity, as we have had opportunity, but with very limited success. Except when the Indians have been absent from the station, we have held public religious services in the Dakota language every Sabbath forenoon, with a native attendance varying from two to twelve. The average attendance has been a small fraction less than seven.

Our afternoon services in English have also been continued through the year, and since Dec'r (with a few exceptions), we have held our meetings alternately at the station, and at or near Fort Snelling. Two white males who are in the employ of our government as Indian farmers, have been received into the communion of the church in the profession of their faith in Christ.

Early in the spring, a few native women manifested a considerable concern for the salvation of their souls, and two or three who had never before attended came to our meetings. This fact, I suppose it was, excited anew the opposition of those who hate reform, and several of the chief men of the band in assembly resolved, "That, whereas the missionaries are possessing themselves of the money which is due us from the U. S. (the $5000), if any of the natives attend the religious meetings of the missionaries, they shall be stripped of their clothes, whipped, and have their names struck off from the list of the band."* Soon after this occurrence, two of those who had previously been in the habit of coming to us for religious instruction, as well as those who had but lately commenced, forsook us. The native members of our church, however, are still constant in their attendance on the public means of grace, and appear to run with patience the Christian cause, in the midst of many temptations, and not a little physical as well as mental suffering for Christ's sake. He who carries the lambs in His bosom, we trust has held them up.

On the whole we have felt more disheartened in our labors for those miserable Indians, during the past year, than ever before; yet, although "hope has long been deferred," we do not entirely yield to despair. Our motto to-day is, "Faint yet pursuing." It is an encouraging fact that they still abstain from the use of intoxicating liquors.

* That is, they shall not share in our annuities.

May a merciful Lord yet cause the light of religion and civilization to shine upon them, and quicken them to civil and religious life!

Respectfully yours,
GIDEON H. POND.

Maj. N. McLean.

No. 21.

Dear Sir: The last annual report of this station says, "No war has been among our Indians the past year." But about the time that was written, a party composed of Indians from this place, and the Warpekute village on Caunar river, when hunting near the head of the Desmoines, were attacked, and 19 of them killed. By whom this was done, the Dakotas do not certainly know: but they think their father, the President, might ascertain if he wished, and punish the murderers; and they feel that he is under obligation to do this, since he does not allow them to take the tomahawk in their own hands. These Indians have not gone to war for the purpose of plunder as some of their brethren sometimes do, and if protected, they would easily be induced to live in peace.

The health of this neighborhood, during the past year, has been much as common.

Since our last annual report, there has been no spirituous liquor of consequence among the Indians here. Hence, they have had no murders or serious feuds among themselves. Some of these red men feel much obliged to the government for preventing the traffic in intoxicating fluid, yet they think they see some inconsistency in their Father in this—that his white children may make traffic in, and drink an article which his red children may not touch.

During the year under review, we have accomplished nothing in teaching letters. We cannot yet persuade the people to send their children to us for instruction. We frequently receive mails, and occasionally are able to give the Indians interesting information. We teach our own children, and thereby testify to our high sense of the value of knowledge. Some of the people feel that ours is the wise cause, and long for the removal of the obstacles to the general dissemination of knowledge among themselves. But hitherto, although many have taken practically a stand in favor of education, no one has practically maintained it.

The main obstacles to education among these Indians are, perhaps, two. Fear of the supernatural power of the medicine men, and the apprehension that their educators will manage to get the Dakota's money for their services. The former of these obstacles, though declining and destined to perish, is still of considerable strength, and will exert an influence for a long time to come; the training and circumstances of the Dakotas both tending to this result. The pecuniary difficulty is, I suppose, well understood. The speedy employment of the $5000 annually, of the Medawah'anten Dakotas, in the necessary accommodations for, and support of a boarding school, I suppose, would remove it to the other side of the scale.

The same arguments which influence the Indian against learning to read, are of avail in keeping him from learning anything else that pertains to civilization. But, notwithstanding, in teaching agriculture we

have some encouragement. A number of the men are learning to plough. Indeed, some of them think themselves adepts in the work, though none of them are so. Some ploughed new land for themselves last spring, from which they are now gathering a good crop. The corn crop here this year is universally good. One family will put away more than fifty and several as much as thirty bushels. This, though a small business, is at least five times as much as these same families made seven years ago.

Mazaxa (the chief), with a few of his men, is preparing to enlarge his field this fall.

This station has a mill, furnished by the kindness of friends, which we hope to put into operation this fall. If the experiment succeeds, we will be able to exchange with the Indians, meal for corn, on terms advantageous for them and fair for us. May we not hope that this will increase their interest in agriculture, and stimulate them to improve in it?

Allow me to state a principle or two, to which we adhere in our dealings with the Indians. We strive by all fair means to teach them self-reliance and self-respect. We hold that beggary is always a disgrace and commonly a crime, and uniformly discourage it so far as we can, whether addressed to ourselves or others. When a number of families have employed themselves in dancing, feasting, ball-playing, and card-playing, for days and weeks together, with the full knowledge that the consequence will be suffering from hunger, and, at the end of that time, come in a body, arrayed in arms, trinkets, vermilion, and feathers, and ask us for food, we uniformly excuse ourselves from giving. When the needy from necessity come for assistance and for relief, we give it if we can. To give, in the former case, seems to us like conferring a favor on vice; to refuse it in the latter would be inhumanity. There arise, however, a great many cases in which it is hard to know what is expedient.

Indians are very fond of attending at the houses of their neighbors when meals are expected. We endeavor to discourage their excessive attendance at these seasons. If we should indulge them in this, all our time and strength would be occupied with our tables, and every species of wholesome instruction be prevented. Firmness in the above respect often gives offence, but we esteem it necessary.

It has been our hope, by the introduction of the plough, and learning the Indians to use it for themselves—by inducing them to build secure granaries where the fruits of the field may be stored—by persuading and assisting them to erect better habitations, and multiply somewhat their wants and comforts—by making them acquainted with books, especially with the Bible, and the plan of salvation through the atonement of the Lord Jesus Christ—by offering these to the Indians "without money, and without price," we hope to work a revolution in their character and condition—to make them wiser, and better, and of course happier.

Many criticisms have been passed on our work; and of this we by no means complain. We only wish those who criticize can assist us by any suggestions their superior knowledge may enable them to make.

All which is respectfully submitted.

Yours truly,

R. HOPKINS,

Missionary of the A. B. C. F. M.

To the Hon. N. McLean,

Indian Sub-agent, St. Peter's.

Traverse des Sioux, Aug. 27, 1850.

No. 22.

KAPOSIA, MINNESOTA TERRITORY,
Sept. 25*th*, 1850.

SIR: As I have been under appointment as physician for a part of the Medawakantonwan Sioux during most of the year past, though I am not so at present, perhaps it is my duty to make a report as such, and I beg leave to submit the following:

I have endeavored to attend to all applications for medicine for Sioux who were needing medicine or medical assistance. When requested to do so, I have not only furnished medicine, but visited and prescribed for the sick, unless they were attended by the conjurors. When the sick have lacked suitable diet, as is often the case, and have informed us of the fact, my family has furnished that also; I have also furnished medicine by the quantity for those residing at a distance, and given directions for using it.

No severe epidemic has prevailed among these Indians for a year past, but the children during the summer have suffered much from diarrhœa and dysentery, and teething, and a number of adults from the former disease, and except when the Indians are out of the neighborhood on their hunts, the applications for medicine average two or three a day.

One old man died from the intemperate use of ardent spirits, and one, as you know, was killed by the Chippewas. All the other deaths which I can remember to have heard of, among the people of this village within a year, are some three or four small children, most of whom died last winter when they were away hunting, so that I had no opportunity of attending them, or knowing the nature of their disease.

THOS. S. WILLIAMSON, M. D.

Major N. MCLEAN,
Indian Sub-agent.

No. 23.

SAINT PETER'S,
September 23, 1850.

SIR: As superintendent of farming for the Medawakanton Sioux, it becomes my duty to report to you all the facts in relation to our operations for the past year, which is respectfully submitted.

Mr. A. Robertson, farmer for Little Crows, reports 65 acres of land ploughed, the yield estimated at about 30 bushels per acre, although not more than one-third of the crop has been put in sack. The Indians were short of provisions, and lived on green corn for nearly two months, in which time they consumed about two-thirds of the entire crop. Last winter Mr. Robertson cut rail timber to fence the cornfield, but before he could get the rails hauled, a flood came and swept away all the timber and his own garden and fence. He has made from 35 to 40 tons of hay for the Indian horses and his own cattle used on the farm. He assisted the chief to build a log-house 22 by 17, for which you furnished a cooking-stove, and has assisted the Indians in making temporary fence round the cornfield, a pasture for the horses, and several small store-houses.

Mr. John Bush, for Redwing's band, reports 55 acres ploughed, yield-

ing full 30 bushels per acre. He has assisted to build five log-cabins, made 300 rails to repair fence, and 400 for scaffolding, has cut 15 tons of hay for the Indian horses. Much of his time has been employed in hauling wood, rails, poles, and hay.

Mr. H. Mooers, for Black Dogs, reports 40 acres ploughed, and thinks it has yielded 30 bushels per acre. He has cut and hauled 1200 rails and 600 stakes, and thoroughly repaired the fence. He assisted in building 5 log-cabins, and repaired 4 more; hauled 25 loads of poles and forks for scaffolds, for drying corn, and has stacked 40 tons of hay.

The other farmers have not made any report for the past year. Lake Calhoun band, for whom Mr. M. S. Titus is farmer, and Goodroad's band, for whom Mr. P. Quinn is farmer, have lost their entire crop of corn, owing to the obstinacy of the Indians in persisting to plant in the valley of the St. Peter's, on land subject to inundation.

Little Sixes, the largest band, lost about one-half of their crop by the flood.

Wabashaw's band have raised some corn, but not enough for their winter supply. The farmer, Mr. Brunel, was dismissed for intemperance, and Mr. Francis Lapoint appointed in his place. It is to be hoped that this band will be able to raise as much corn as they want next year, as a new field, some distance from the river bottom, has been broken up.

The blacksmiths have reported a list of implements for the use of the Indians interested in the treaty of 29th Sept. 1837.

Mr. Victor Chalet reports having made new articles of rat and fish spears, axes, door-latches, and fixtures, &c. &c., to the number in the whole of 2896, and guns, &c., repaired to the number of 2360.

Mr. Oliver Rapicot reports, for six months work, new articles to the number of 902, and repairs to the number of 578. Supposing the following 6 months to be equal, something over 8000 pieces have been made and mended by the two smiths in one year.

The farming has been carried on much the same as last year. I cannot perceive any more industry among them than formerly. In fact, the men appear more inclined to play the gentleman. I have seen several walking about with an umbrella or a lady's parasol over his head, while his wife was hoeing corn under the burning rays of the sun without any protection. Ask the man why he does not assist to work, the answer generally is, "Will you pay me for it?" One of the farmers furrowed some ground, but some of the Indians forbade him, called him a fool, and told him it was a waste of land and time in making furrows. It is very difficult to get them to thin out their corn when it stands too thick, and they abuse us when we attempt to do so. Scattered as they are, it is almost impossible to make their farming very profitable, with only one farmer for a band. The Indians expect him to do most of their work, and are always complaining because he cannot satisfy them all. Nothing permanent or profitable can be done for them until each family has a field, and is protected from the abuses of bad and indolent fellows who steal half the produce of the farms.

The farmers were all furnished with good new ploughs last spring, and the land was well ploughed. The Indians would have raised much more corn this year than formerly, had it not been for the high water, which destroyed probably one-third of the crop. The Indians are straining to imitate the customs of the white people around them. They will not

eat corn unless they are starving, and often sell all their corn for flour and pork, or fresh beef.

I have known dishes of boiled corn handed to Indian children, when they knocked the dish into the fire and cried for bread. The men, as soon as the annuity provisions are eaten, go about from house to house begging and borrowing flour and pork, and eat but little corn. Six out of the seven bands have been furnished with lumber to make roofs for their houses, as an experiment. Some of them, at first, said they would not have any lumber, but now they are all clamorous, and want ten times more than can be purchased. The two cooking stoves you purchased for two of the chiefs will be used, I think, to advantage.

I cannot suggest any change in the farming. It is expected and hoped that the government will make a treaty to purchase these lands and settle the Indians permanently, when the farming and mechanical operations for all the tribe can be carried on together.

The one hundred horses purchased the last spring have more than one-half of them died since they got into the Indians' hands, and I fear there will not be ten of them alive next spring. It was a useless expenditure of $6000. They could not all get a horse a piece, and those that did not get any are dissatisfied, and every few days a complaint is entered against some one for killing a horse. I suppose they will keep on killing as long as they have a horse left. The rice crop is a total failure this year. There are but few cranberries. These added considerably to their support, but as the government has ordered provisions to be purchased, all the losses and failures will be remedied, and they cannot suffer this winter. The greater part of the corn, I fear, will be sold, as heretofore, as soon as received.

To close my report, I must say the Indians have behaved remarkably well in the temperance cause. Instances of drunkenness are rare. Much praise is due to His Excellency, Governor Ramsey, and yourself, for the earnest temperance advice which has been given them, and all the friends of humanity rejoice at the change in the habits of these Indians.

Your most obedient servant,

P. PRESCOTT,

Superintendent of Farming for Sioux.

To Major N. McLEAN,

Indian Sub-agent, St. Peter's.

No. 24.

SANDY LAKE, SUB-AGENCY,

Minnesota Territory, October 14, 1850.

SIR: According to the regulations and requirements of the Indian Department, I have the honor to submit to you this my first annual report. Although I have been connected with this sub-agency but a short time, yet I trust my statements and suggestions will not be without use to your excellency, the Department, and of benefit to the Chippewa Indians. The short time since I entered upon the duties of my office, together with the failure of my predecessor to turn over any papers or documents (with

the exception of a copy of the Revised Regulations), belonging to the office, has placed it out of my power to be as well informed as I could wish and hope to become in future.

In compliance with orders of July last, from your excellency, I have removed this sub-agency from La Pointe, in the State of Wisconsin, and temporarily located it at Sandy Lake, Minnesota Territory, and have succeeded in the erection and completion of all necessary buildings pertaining thereto. The expenses incurred about these buildings have been much more than they would have been, could I have procured teams to aid in the work; but, owing to the extraordinary high water, and its long continuance, upon the Mississippi and its tributaries in this region, it was impossible to procure any. The expense that will be necessarily incurred in erecting the permanent buildings for this agency would seem to require great care in its location and selection, not alone in a pecuniary point, but for the benefit and satisfaction of the Indians, who are so apt to become dissatisfied and troublesome at frequent removals. The mineral wealth on the north-western shore of Lake Superior has already attracted considerable attention from the enterprising pioneers of our country, and the time is not far distant when government will be called upon to treat for these, and other portions in the vicinity, of lands well adapted to agricultural purposes, not yet ceded to the government by the Chippewa Indians, which, with other causes (a statement of which would render this report too lengthy for the time I have allotted for its completion), would seem to render it advisable to purchase all their lands east of the Mississippi river, and locate the agency west of the river, and as near the Sioux lands as practicable—which would have a great influence in preventing the frequent, fatal, and disagreeable, hostile attacks made by these respective tribes upon each other (of some of which, of recent occurrence, I have already informed you)—as the influence of the agent might effectually prevent their occurrence at a time most needed, and when distance might render his efforts unavailing.

I understand that an order, issued by the President, and transmitted through the usual channels to my predecessor, directing him to inform them that they would be called upon at an early day to remove, was duly imparted to them in March last, which created much excitement and dissatisfaction. They claim that, at the time the treaty was concluded, the understanding was, that they would not be required to remove until the present generation should pass away. This dissatisfaction has gradually subsided, and I doubt not that if this information had been imparted to them at a much earlier time, the removal could have been effected without difficulty—while, at the same time, I am of opinion that those in Michigan, and upon the Wisconsin, Chippewa, and St. Croix rivers, would have obstinately remained behind. Those Indians are infested with persons who make the sale of intoxicating drink their business. As the Indians suffer greatly from this baneful traffic, their removal is greatly retarded thereby.

I would respectfully call the attention of the Department, through your excellency, to the present arrangement for the employment of blacksmiths for the Indians at my sub-agency. During a portion of the year, these blacksmiths are without employment. I would therefore respectfully suggest that the services of the assistant blacksmith be dispensed with, and the amount of their salaries be appropriated to the purchase of iron and

other necessary materials. I believe the remaining employees would be able to perform all the labor required.

Owing to the removal of the sub-agency, our farmers have not been able to raise as large crops as could be desired. This is more particularly to be regretted, as the extraordinary high water of the season has spoiled the crop of wild rice, upon which the Indians depend, to a great extent, for subsistence. The subject of agriculture will require great attention in future, as the Indians must depend on that resource the more as their hunting-grounds decrease in extent.

I do not transmit copies of reports from the various missions under my sub-agency, as reports have not been received from the missionary stations, with one exception. They will be transmitted when received.

I am, very respectfully, your obed't servant,

I. S. WATROUS,

U. S. Ind. Sub-agent.

His Excellency, ALEXANDER RAMSEY,

Supert. of Indian Affairs, and Governor of Minnesota Territory.

No. 25.

GRAND RAPIDS, *Nov.* 1850.

THE undersigned, in presenting another annual statement of the condition of the colony of Ottawa Indians, at the Griswold Mission, in the State of Michigan, is much gratified in being able to say the establishment continues to furnish evidence it is promotive of good.

The number of families and individuals connected with it has increased to about two hundred and sixteen, several of the Potawottomies having recently joined themselves to our band.

It is still difficult to keep the children confined much, or with any regularity, to school. As many as twenty, however, have attended during the last year, and have made very perceptible improvement in the rudiments of learning; and not only many of these, but the adults also, now unite in the responsive parts of the services of the church. Two children and two adults have been baptized within the year by the resident teacher and missionary, the Rev. James Selkrig. The services of this gentleman have been, in various ways, very beneficial to the colony. Four have died, two adults and two children.

The old colonists are evidently becoming more and more favorably disposed to the habits, pursuits, and customs of civilized life; have permanent dwellings instead of temporary tents; use chairs, tables, and beds, and conduct themselves, in most particulars, like their white neighbors. The most notorious drunkards among them have been reformed. The good example of the Ottawas has not been without its influence on those who more recently have come among them—the latter having discontinued in part their pagan practices, and frequently attending Christian worship. Good crops of corn, potatoes, beans, oats, and vegetables have been raised by the members of the Mission during the past year, and the expectation is reasonably indulged that every year will find them more and more

usefully identified with the community with which they are at present associated.

Respectfully submitted,

FRANCIS H. CUMING,

Superintendent, &c. &c.

Superintendent of Indian Affairs,
Washington, D. C.

No. 26.

SAN FRANCISCO, CALIFORNIA,
September 16, 1850.

SIR: I have the honor to transmit herewith so much of the language of the Indians of California as I have been able to procure. My greatest difficulty has been in obtaining proficient interpreters. None of the many who profess to know the language of the Indians understand more of it than enough to trade with them, or to transact the most ordinary business. Even those who have spent years among them are greatly at fault when they attempt to interpret the language beyond common business transactions.

Since the third day of June last, I have traversed more than eight hundred miles, through the Great Valley of the Sacramento and along the tributaries of that river, which take their rise in the mountains of the Sierra Nevada. In my route, I visited ten distinct tribes of Indians, besides meeting many wandering families or communities, gathering acorns, pine-seeds, &c., for subsistence.

The men and children are, in general, naked. Some of them have obtained a few articles of clothing from the whites, such as shirts, handkerchiefs, &c., of which they seem quite proud. The females are also without any covering, except what they call the "*Du-eh,*" or breech-clout. This is nothing more than a bunch of grass, or rushes, about one foot in length, suspended from a belt or girdle around the waist, in front and in rear.

I could discover no distinction in their customs, habits of life, or their general language, which could induce me to think they were not originally the same people. Indeed, their customs and manner of living are in many respects almost identical. Their huts, or lodges, are constructed in the same manner. They do not *scalp* those whom they kill, but universally throw the dead body into water. They all burn the dead of their own people, and their manner of mourning for lost friends is the same; that is, the nearest of kin cover themselves, hair, head, face, arms, and body, down to the waist, with black tar or pitch, which is permitted to remain upon them until worn off by time.

They all subsist on roots and grass-seed from the earth, acorns and pine-seeds from the trees, and fish from the streams. Acorns, nuts, and small fish are gathered in great quantities, and stored in magazines prepared for the purpose. They universally lay up enough of these things for two years' subsistence, and thereby guard against a failure in the future crop of the coming season.

The acorns and nuts are ground into a kind of flour, which is done by

means of mortars or deep basins drilled into rocks. Into these, the acorns and nuts are placed and pounded as fine as flour. Before baking, the Indians not unfrequently mix with the flour berries of various kinds. All this is the work of the squaws, or as they call them, "Mohales." Indeed, the same general characteristics mark the whole of the tribes in the Great Valley of the Sacramento and its adjacent territory.

They have an indefinite idea of their right to the soil, and they complain that the *pale faces* are overrunning their country and destroying their means of subsistence. The immigration are trampling down and feeding their grass, and the miners are destroying their fish dams; for this they claim some remuneration—not in money, for they know nothing of its value, but in the shape of clothing and food.

In my last communication I recommended the establishment of about three depots in the Great Valley of the Sacramento, for the purpose of furnishing the various tribes in that region with subsistence and clothing. Their wants are few, and little of clothing and something to sustain life upon will readily satisfy them. This policy, I believe, would not only be the most economical for the government, and vastly more beneficial to the Indians than annuities in money, but must be by far the best means of reaching the wild mountain Indians, and bringing them into a state of civilization. I have been informed by Americans who have lived for years on the borders of the mountains, that where the mountain Indians have been well treated by the whites, they return to their tribes with sentiments of the highest regard for the Americans. There is, however, a class of men here who, as I have been informed, shoot down Indians wherever they meet them. This is not only cruel to the Indians, but works great injury to the whites. The known custom of the Indians is revenge, and their vengeance frequently falls upon the innocent. They must be avenged, and their best friends often pay the penalty of the rash or reckless acts of others. It seems to be a kind of religious sentiment with them to have "blood for blood."

The Indians of the Valley of the Sacramento are not a warlike people. They possess no *war clubs*, scalping knife, or tomahawks, so universally used by the Indians east of the Sierra Nevada. They are mostly indolent, docile, and tractable, but many of them are thievish; they are fond of dress of almost any kind, and readily learn the more simple arts of agriculture.

The construction of their huts and villages is much the same. They are constructed by excavating the earth, the size of the room or lodge they desire, some five feet deep. This is covered over with a dome-like top several feet above the surface of the earth. In the centre of the roof or dome, there is generally an aperture or opening, which serves the double purpose of admitting light, and letting the smoke escape. This is the only opening in the lodge, except the entrance, which is in the side and barely large enough to admit a human body. Through this they enter feet foremost on their hands and knees. When once inside these lodges are not uncomfortable. The thickness of the earth over them prevents the sun from penetrating them in the hot season, while in the colder season, they protect them from the winds.

The names of the tribes which I have visited in the Great Valley of the Sacramento and adjacent mountains are as follows:—

The "Hocks."—This tribe reside upon the celebrated Hock farm, and

near the residence of Capt. Sutter. They number from eighty to one hundred.

The "*Yubas.*"—Located at the mouth of, or rather the junction of the Yuba, with the Feather river, and number about one hundred and eighty.

The "*O-lip-pas.*"—Located on Feather river, about thirty-two miles above its mouth. This tribe numbers about ninety or one hundred.

The "*Bogas.*"—Located a short distance above the O-lip-pas, on the opposite side of the river, and number about seventy.

The "*Ho-lil-le-pah.*"—Reside at the base of the mountains near to Feather river, and number about one hundred and fifty.

The "*Erskines.*"—On Butte Creek, near to Neal's Rancho, and number about eighty.

The "*Wa-chuck-nas.*"—Reside in the valley, near to Potter's Rancho, number about ninety.

The "*Cush-nas.*"—This tribe is located in the mountains, on the waters of the South Yuba. They number about six hundred.

The "*Ta-gus.*"—Are also in the mountains, above the head waters of Butte Creek, number unknown.

The "*Nim-sus.*"—Also in the mountains, not far distant from the Ta-gus tribe. The number of this tribe I could not obtain.

Within the short period since the occupancy of this country by the whites, the red man has been fast fading away.—Many have died with disease, and others fled to the mountains, to enjoy, for a brief period, their primeval sports of hunting and fishing. Almost the entire tribes of the *Costanoes*, or Coast Indians, have passed away. Of the numerous tribes which but a few years ago inhabited the country bordering on the Bay of San Francisco, scarcely an individual is left. The pale faces have taken possession of their country, and trample upon the graves of their forefathers. In an interview with a very aged Indian, near the Mission of Dolores, he said, "I am very old—my people were once around me like the sands of the shore—many—many. They have all passed away—they have died like the grass—they have gone to the mountains. I do not complain—the antelope falls with the arrow.—I had a son—I loved him—when the pale faces came, he went away—I know not where he is. I am a Christian Indian—I am all that is left of my people—I am alone." His age, his earnestness, and decrepit condition gave full force to his language, and I left him under the deepest sense of sympathy.

Your most obedient servant,

ADAM JOHNSTON.

Hon. Orlando Brown,
Washington City, D. C.

No. 27.

Indian Agency,
Santa Fé, New Mexico, November 17, 1849.

Sir: Before adequate and just compensation can be provided by law, for Indian agents in and near this territory, the following facts must be considered. For two weeks, or more, after my arrival here, we were compelled to encamp near the city, before we could procure a house in

which to shelter; and then could obtain one only by agreeing to pay the extravagant rent of one hundred dollars per month—which I have since reduced to seventy dollars per month, by submitting to the inconvenience of otherwise disposing of a portion of the premises. I offered to purchase the property at *three thousand dollars;* but the owner refused to take a cent less than *four thousand dollars.*

You are apprised that all the houses in this city are built up of adobes —with floors of dirt, and covered by spreading dirt three to six inches thick upon rough boards. You will readily conclude, and correctly too, we have dirty and leaky houses.

I have managed to procure rough plank for floors, and have laid them down without being able to get them planed—the value of the lumber, and work in repairing, exceed two hundred dollars. Plank and scantling, to any considerable extent, cannot as yet be obtained here, and except for the quarter-master's and commissary's department, there is but little demand for it; the sales that have been effected have been at prices varying from fifty to eighty dollars per thousand feet. No lumber can be procured here, except the pine, and that of the most inferior quality, being short, knotty, and principally sap, and this must be brought over rough roads a considerable distance. Hence, the price of this kind of lumber will always be extravagantly high. Rock, for building, may be obtained within two or three miles of this place; and, I am informed, lime rock in abundance may be found not more than five miles from Santa Fé. But, in consequence of the materials, which must be transported from the States, and the extravagant charges of laborers and mechanics, it cannot be inferred that houses can be built here as cheaply as in the United States.

Upon the presumption there must be a superintendency, or agency of Indian Affairs, permanently established in this city, I should do injustice to whoever may be the incumbent, if I failed to recommend such an appropriation as would enable him to live in quarters somewhat comfortable—and this would require an appropriation of not less than *ten thousand dollars*, provided government transportation was used in bringing to this city the materials that must be brought from the States.

Examine the following prices and rates—

Lumber from $50 to $80 per 1000 feet.

Nails, 25 cts. per lb.

Brick—none—but good clay.

Mechanics, a ration a day, $40 to $ per month.

House rent from $600 to $1800 per year.

Wood, pine and cedar, there is no other kind, $3 50 per cord; and two cords of this wood is not equal to one of oak and hickory.

Blacksmith, daily a ration, and $40 per month. Shoeing of a horse all round, $4 00 to $6 00.

Iron 20 cts. per lb. Increased demand would increase the price. Good, sound, dry corn $2 per bushel, and not abundant at that.

Wheat usually the same as corn per bushel. Hay and fodder, but little of either, $60 per ton. Flour, bacon, and pork, none except at the commissaries. Beef and mutton 8 to 10 cts. per lb. Sugar 25 cts. per lb. Coffee 25 cts. per lb. Tea $1 25.

A poor article of gunpowder, crockery-ware, and everything else, in proportion.

Freight from Fort Independence to Santa Fé, 10 to 12 cts. per lb. Common servants from $10 to $15 per month, and rations. Wood-cutters 75 cents per cord, and a ration a day. They can cut a cord to a cord and a half a day—and then it must be brought from three to five miles from where it is cut. Board $25 to $40 per month, and find your own lodging; and a small room may be obtained, such as it is, at from $8 to $10 per month. A common pine bedstead, such as you can buy in the States for $, you can't purchase here for less than $. For seats, if you aspire to anything more than a bench, pine lumber is thrown into the shape of a chair, for which you must pay from $2 to $2 50. This will give the best specimen of furniture to be had here.

We are so far from water, we are obliged to have it hauled to us in a wagon. Washing, if well done, $1 50 per dozen. Common interpreter $50 per month. One that can read and write receives from $75 to $100 per month.

The impression here is, that the quarter-master's bureau will show that the corn bought during the past year cost *more* than $2 50 per bushel; and *I know*, until recently, since July, public animals have not received *full* forage, and animals lost in consequence thereof; their value should be added to the price paid for corn.

In my former communications, I have shown you how the prices of corn, wheat, and fodder, and hay may be legitimately reduced—and also beef; and how the lives and usefulness of your horses and mules may be prolonged, and that, too, without calling off from service to recruit them; and I hesitate not to say, such a result cannot be brought about for years to come, unless such suggestions as I have made to you are adopted.

To save you the trouble of referring back to my letters, I will state I have allusion here to the recommended protection of the Pueblo Indians, and properly stimulating and shaping their industry. With the hope that our government will extend this protection to them, I have already advised them to throw an additional number of laborers into their fields, and increase the products of their soil, by increasing the quantity of ground in cultivation.

The statement of facts given above will enable intelligent legislators to determine the proper measure of appropriations for this territory, and the compensation that should be given to Indian agents, and with them I leave the subject.

Before committing this subject to Congress, however, I ought to have reminded you that *escorts* are positively necessary in passing from one Indian Pueblo to another, and that we must go unsheltered and unfed unless transportation is afforded in which to convey tent, subsistence, and cooking-utensils. Even in travelling between Mexican villages, it would be imprudent to dispense with these precautionary measures.

This being the state of things, it will be impossible for a superintendent or agent to discharge his full duty unless he can control a wagon, mules, forage, and a teamster, and subsistence for him.

If arms should be deposited in the Pueblos, as I have recommended, Indian escorts and *guides* can always be procured at the cost of a few presents and subsistence.

Trade and Intercourse with Indians.—Under this head it is my intention to present such views as have occurred to me, after a careful exami-

nation of the act of Congress to regulate trade and intercourse with Indian tribes, and to preserve peace on the frontiers. I shall refer only to such *sections* as should be, in my opinion, amended. The act of June 30th, 1834, *section* 2, to prevent all irregularity and confusion, and that a full and perfect knowledge of the *trade* with Indians may be accurately known and properly controlled, the *superintendent* only should have authority to grant a *license.* If there should be no superintendent, the agent should have the authority. A copy of every license granted should be recorded, and *fees* charged for the service, to be paid by the *licensed.* Sub-agents should have the power to *suspend* trade under a license; but the revoking power should be in the hands of the granting power.

Sec. 4. No one but *traders and their assistants and families* should be permitted to "*reside*" in the Indian country, excepting such as may be in the service of the United States, and their assistants and families. Hence the necessity of clearly defining the boundaries of each Pueblo.

Sec. 6. There are mischievous persons from whom it would be impossible to extract a dollar. *Such should not go unpunished.*

Sec. 7. The word "clothing" in this section may possibly include blankets, and some of the finest in the world are manufactured by the *wild* and other Indians. They make but few, and they are generally for sale at from five to one hundred dollars each. A kind of carpeting and other articles are manufactured by them; these people should be properly encouraged.

Sec. 8. Where fines cannot be collected, other penalties should be substituted.

Sec. 9. I would strike out the words "without the consent of such tribe."

Sec. 12. There are instances of encroachments by Spaniards and Mexicans on lands granted to Indian Pueblos; haciendas have been established, and villages built up. These questions may be settled by compromise, in which it may be necessary to vest the legal title in the Spaniards and Mexicans.

Secs. 13, 14, 15, 16. When fines and penalties cannot be collected, let offenders be punished otherwise.

Sec. 17. The limit of twelve months is too long; three months is quite sufficient. In the second proviso, I would strike out "*three years,*" and insert *three months.*

Sec. 20. The exceptions in favor of "the officers of the United States and troops of the service" should be extended to all alike in the service of the United States.

Sec. 23. The derangements in this territory, at the present time, are such as might justify a longer detention "than five days after the arrest and before removal."

Sec. 25. After the last word in this sentence or section, I would add, *of the same Pueblo or tribe.*

These amendments are required by the localities of the Indians, and the varied character of a large number of persons in this territory. Stringent laws, promptly enforced, are demanded by the temper of the times.

Let every process and every act be stamped with a promptitude that will arrest the consideration of offenders. *The present organization of*

the judiciary is not swift enough in its judgments to secure proper order and quiet in the Indian country of this territory.

Without a special court for this service, I am not prepared to say, the end suggested in the last paragraph can be accomplished.

I am, with great respect,

Your obedient servant,

J. S. CALHOUN,
Indian Agent.

ORLANDO BROWN, Esq.,
Commissioner of Indian Affairs, Washington, D. C.

No. 28.

INDIAN AGENCY, SANTA FÉ, NEW MEXICO,
March 29, 1850.

SIR: Herewith, I return the section of a map of New Mexico which you enclosed to me on the 28th day of last December. You will find marked in this way [o], the various Indian Pueblos located in this territory upon the section of country which the map represents. It may be well to remember that there are two Indian Pueblos below El Paso, Isletta and Socorro, and Zuñi, an Indian Pueblo, 88^{30} miles N. W. of Layuna. Of course, neither of these three Pueblos could be marked upon the map. Beyond Zuñi, west, perhaps one hundred and fifty miles, the Moqui country is reached. These Indians live in Pueblos, cultivate the soil to a limited extent, and raise horses, mules, sheep, and goats, and, I am informed, manufacture various articles.

☞ I am extremely anxious to visit these Indians; but it would be unsafe to do so without a sufficient escort, as the Apaches are upon the left and the Navajoes on the right in travelling from Zuñi to the Moquies. The Pueblo Indians, all, are alike entitled to the favorable and early consideration of the government of the United States. My information concerning the Moqui Indians is not of a character to justify me in making suggestions in reference to an agent, or agents, further than to say, without an absolute examination by some one deputed for that purpose, information, precise and reliable, may not be looked for. I shall, therefore, confine my remarks to the Pueblos of Zuñi, Socorro, and Isletta, and those marked upon the accompanying map.

In relation to the extent of territory belonging to each Pueblo, nothing is definitely known, and can only be settled by instituting such a commission as was recommended by the President in his annual message. The lands are held under Spanish and Mexican grants, and the boundaries of the original grants have been, from time to time, enlarged to meet the wants of these Catholic Indians. They claim that this whole territory originally belonged to them, and that their supreme government was in Santa Fé; but after the conquest, this place was taken from them, and their limits fixed by authority of the conquering government. The general opinion is, not one of the Pueblos have a square of less than eight miles and a half on each side. In addition to this, it is said, many of them have bought other lands near their Pueblos, and perhaps others are planting on unappropriated lands. There are a few Mexican villages

built, without doubt, upon lands granted to Pueblos, and there are various law-suits pending between Pueblos and Mexicans, and Pueblos, as to the right of parties to certain lands. These law-suits ought to be quieted without delay, or serious and bloody consequences will result. I must further add, that additional grants of land may be necessary for these Indians, and it should be given to them liberally near where they are now located, if vacant public lands should be found there; ☞ for it will not do to agitate the subject of their removal at this time; and it would be as dangerous to the public tranquillity to compel them to a repugnant association with the people of New Mexico, as citizens of the State or territory. Either would produce a bloody contest *at this time.*

You will notice on the returned map that I have marked, with some approach to accuracy, the seven counties of this territory, as organized. The four great tribes, the Apaches, Comanches, Navajoes, and Utahs, make frequent incursions into these counties. All east, west, north, and south of the outer lead and red ink lines is regarded as Indian country. On the eastern side of the Arkansas, the Arrapahoes, Cheyennes, Kiowas, and other roving Indians, are to be found. These Indians are frequently on the west side of said river, hunting, trading, and uniting with the Indians of this territory in their wars and robberies against the people of the United States and Mexico.

The apparent dividing line between the Apaches and Utahs commences on the Rio del Norte about latitude 37°. The land N. E. and E. from this point, between the pencil and red ink lines, to the Arkansas, is accorded to the Jiccarillas, a band of Apaches well mixed with Utah blood. Occasionally, every tribe of Indians is to be found in this region. East and south of the said lead and red ink lines, the Apaches first, and then the Comanches, are found. I have had no means of ascertaining the supposed dividing line between these two tribes. The Comanches are chiefly south of the Apache district, east of the Rio del Norte, and between it and the State of Texas. The strip of country running south from the county of San Miguel del Bado, known as the Apache country, is not less than three hundred miles wide. Not an inch of the Comanche country is to be found upon the returned map, although I have written upon an outer edge the word "Comanches," for the purpose of showing the direction of their localities. West of the Rio del Norte, on both sides of the supposed line between the United States and Mexico, is the Apache country proper, in my opinion; and they claim the country west to the Pimo Village, and north-west to the Moqui country; and west of the Pueblo of Zuñi, and between that place and the Moqui country, the Apaches think they are bounded north by the Navajoes. Thus, it will be seen, they claim to possess, and certainly roam over, three-fourths of a circle in and around the Territory of New Mexico.

The Navajo country is west, beyond the lines of the counties of Bernalillo, Santa Anna and Rio Arriva, to, and perhaps passing, the Rio Colorado, and running north as far as latitude 37° or 38°. All west of the Rio del Norte, not included in either of the counties of this territory, as organized, nor included in the Navajo country, to the very foot of the Sierra Nevada, and between the Navajo country and the Great Salt Lake, north, is called the Utah country.

You will perceive upon the map as marked, there is but very little of the

Navajo country, less of the Utahs, and none whatever of the Comanches, but an immense strip claimed by the Apaches.

Let me remark, that the Pah Utahs, who inhabit the country east of the Sierra Nevada, are Utahs proper; benumbed by cold, and enfeebled, intellectually and physically, by the food upon which they subsist; it consisting only of roots, vermin, insects of all kinds, and everything that creeps, crawls, swims, flies, or bounds, they may chance to overtake; and when these resources fail them, and they can find no stranger, they feed upon their own children. Such a people should not be permitted to live within the limits of the United States, and must be elevated in the scale of human existence, or exterminated. These people never approach the confines of civilization, unless they are called upon by their more adventurous and warlike brethren.

I have seized several occasions to convey to you my opinions in reference to the Apaches, Comanches, Navajoes, and Utahs, four great tribes, who occupy, or claim immense regions of country belonging to the United States. I may be pardoned for repeating, that each of *these* tribes should be compelled to *remain* within certain fixed limits.

A square, each side of which shall measure fifty miles in length, if properly selected, would be ample; infinitely more than can be necessary to subsist these, or any other equal number of people. For a time, a generous liberality should be meted out to them, and they should be instructed in agricultural pursuits.

For a time, also, you would have to feed all but the Navajoes. They can take care of themselves. Implements of husbandry, however, should be given to them.

No Indian tribe should be located nearer than one hundred miles of the line of Mexico. I have no reference to Pueblo Indians.

These suggestions, if adopted, would require corresponding and appropriate military dispositions, of which it is not my privilege to speak, when it may be avoided with propriety.

In reference to agents—their proper location, numbers, and necessary expenditures, &c. &c.—I intend to record my views in a letter which I propose writing on to-morrow.

With great respect, your obedient servant,

J. S. CALHOUN,
Indian Agent.

ORLANDO BROWN, Esq.,
Com. Ind. Affairs, Washington City, D. C.

No. 29.

INDIAN AGENCY,
Santa Fé, New Mexico, March 30, 1850.

SIR: Having as accurately as possible, with the limited knowledge which I have been able to command, marked upon the section of a map which you enclosed to me on the 28th December last, the various locations of the Pueblo, and other Indians who were entitled to a place on said map, and made explanatory remarks, in my letter of yesterday's date, concerning all other Indians of this territory, I proceed to place before

you my views in relation to agents, sub-agents, their proper locations, their salaries, and expenditures generally.

In the first place, let me state, what is considered liberal pay and expenditures on account of Indian agents and agencies already established by law in the United States, would be utterly insufficient in this territory. This fact will be established by reference to the quarter-master's and commissary's returns from this place.

In travelling through this territory, you cannot safely travel alone; and when in the Indian country, an escort is absolutely necessary; and at all times, in visiting the Pueblos and most of the Mexican places, you will suffer if you do not take with you a cook, cooking utensils, subsistence, forage, tents, and all necessary transportation.—Cooking utensils must be brought from the United States.

There is no place in this territory where it is not absolutely necessary to "corral," watch, and guard everything you may have in your possession. Even in this city, where sentinels are posted to guard corrals, horses are frequently stolen from them.

I adhere to my original opinion, that there should be a sub-agent, for the present, at each Indian Pueblo, twenty in number, not including Nambé or Tesuque near Santa Fé, which might be left to the care of the agency that may be established in this city.

To support such sub-agencies would require:—

Salary, . . .	$1,000	
House rent and wood, .	300	
Interpreter, . . .	300	
Rations for interpreters, .	125	
	$1,725	
	20	Pueblos.
	$34,500	
Implements of husbandry for 22 Pueblos, each $200, .	4,400	
	$38,900	

The implements should be distributed under the direction of a general agent, or superintendent, as some of the Pueblos would require *more* than the $200, and others *less*. If the government of the United States should deem it advisable to divide the Pueblos into districts, I would then submit, an examination of the marked map will show there should be eight divisions, as follows:—

First District.

Taos,
Picuris.

Second District.

San Juan,
Pojuaque,
Santa Clara,
San Ildefonso.

Third District.

Jemez,
Silla (or Cia),
Santa Ana.

Fourth District.

Cochite,
S. Domingo,
S. Felipe,
Saudia.

Fifth District.	*Seventh District.*
Isletta,	Laguna,
Leutis.	Acoma.

BELOW EL PASO.

Sixth District.	*Eighth District.*
Socorro,	Zuñi.
Isletta.	

You will perceive I make no arrangements for the Moqui Indians.

To support each division I would recommend:—

Salary for an agent,	$1,500
Interpreter,	600
House rent and stabling,	300
Forage for three horses or mules,	525
Horse-shoeing,	50
Hostler,	180
Rations,	120
	$3,275
	8
	$26,200
Implements for 22 Pueblos, including Nambé and Tesuque, $200 each,	$4,400
	$30,600

NOTE.—(Horses $350 each—aggregate $33,400.)

This arrangement exhibits an apparent saving of $8,300. But to secure the tranquillity of the territory, which is certainly menaced, and to stimulate and properly direct the labors of the Pueblo Indians, the first plan is recommended as the most preferable. Adopt either plan, and in a year or two, you might with propriety consolidate these agencies so as to diminish the expenses nearly one-half. But this cannot be done with propriety until order and perfect quiet are firmly established in this territory. The Indians are far from being contented, as I have advised you in my former letters, and unless they are properly protected and watched over, you may prepare for an outbreak at no distant day.

In reference to my second plan, you will observe, I have estimated for forage for three animals, and they are necessary to enable the agent to visit the Pueblos of his district. Remember, he must pack his provisions, bedding, &c. &c. I have not estimated for the value of these animals, which cannot be less than $350 for each district. So far as the head quarters of the agent is concerned within his district, I would at this time leave him to select the place, or commit it to the discretion of a superintendent.

Having disposed of the Pueblo Indians upon the best and most economical terms that I can conscientiously suggest, I shall proceed to submit my views in relation to the Wild Indians; the Apaches, Comanches, Na-

vajoes, and Utahs. These Indians, including their various independent bands, I take it for granted, must be located and confined within certain fixed limits, and there compelled to remain, and to build up Pueblos and cultivate the soil. I do not recommend that these four tribes should be located near each other. It is possible that the Apaches and Comanches might be located in adjoining districts; and, in like manner, the Navajoes and Utahs. If so, two agents to be located at a central military post would be sufficient; otherwise, you must have four—each to be located at a military post—for which I submit the following estimate:

Salary for agent,	$1,500
Do. do. interpreter,	600
Forage for two horses,	375
Horse-shoeing,	35
Hostler,	180
Rations,	120
	$2,810
Incidental expenses for the first year, to secure shelter for agent, interpreter, hostler, and two animals,	600
	$3,410
	4 Tribes.
	$13,640
I have not estimated the value of the 2 horses, which would increase the aggregate of each agency $250,	$3,660
	4
First year,	$14,640

For the first twelve months, if these Indians are confined to fixed limits and required to build Pueblos and cultivate the soil, you would be obliged to contribute largely to the support of the Apaches, Comanches, and Utahs. You would have to send men among them to teach them the use of agricultural implements, which should be furnished to them, and also to direct their labor in building of Pueblos. To accomplish these things successfully, will require an appropriation of $100,000, to be expended under the direction of the President of the United States or the Secretary of the Interior.

To establish order in the territory, you must either submit to these heavy expenditures, or exterminate the mass of these Indians. After the present year, I would recommend the employment of blacksmiths for these Indians and for the Pueblos.

I do not think presents should be given to Indians of this territory, except in the shape of food and implements of husbandry. They should be taught at once to rely upon their own industry, not only for the luxuries of life, which they should be taught to appreciate, but for all that is necessary for their personal wants and comforts. To that end, they should be made to know that the food which it is proposed to furnish to

them was intended to subsist them only until they could make one crop, and no longer.

If a Superintendency of Indian Affairs is established, I submit the following estimates for its support:—

	1st year.	2d year.
Salary of superintendent,	$2,000	$2,000
Secretary,	1,200	1,200
Interpreter,	600	600
Board of do. while in Santa Fé,	200	200
Rents for house and stables,	600	600
Two horses and six mules,	850	000
Forage,	1,600	1,600
Horse-shoeing,	100	100
Hostler,	300	300
Board,	120	120
One wagon and harness,	150	000
1st year,	7,720	2d year, $6,720

To which should be added $1000, for contingencies, in paying guides, runners, and subsisting Indians and their horses during their visits to the superintendency.

It must be known to you, that our expenses are heavier in Santa Fé than in any other place in the territory. At present, my rent account is $70 per month. Corn is worth at this time $2 per bushel; shoeing of a horse, $4; sugar, 50 cts. per lb.; coffee, 37½ cts.; lumber, $65 per M. Bacon and lard, none except at the commissary's. Beef, exceedingly poor and coarse, 8 cts. per lb. A shoat not weighing more than 60 to 75 lbs. $8 to $10; chickens from 25 cts. to 50 cts. each; turkeys from $1 to $2. The necessaries of life, such as we have been accustomed to in the States, and the delicacies and luxuries which we require, must all be brought from the U. States. For expenditures on account of rents, pay of interpreters, teamsters, forage, &c. &c., I again refer you to the returns of the Quarter-Master and Commissary of the Department. Had not the commissary sold me subsistence on the same terms he is authorized to sell to the officers of the army, and had the quarter-master refused to furnish me with transportation and forage, I should utterly have failed to discharge my duties in this territory. In addition to my salary, $1500, before the end of my first year, I shall have expended, necessarily, of my own private funds, about $1500 more. The expenditures of the second year will not be so great, and as the country becomes quiet and settled, will continue to diminish; but can never fall to the reasonable limits assigned to them in the States. Hence the suggestion, that what would be considered quite liberal in the U. States, would be wholly inadequate in this territory.

I have to remark, the Superintendent should be required to visit every agency twice a year, *if possible*, and ascertain from personal observations, the true state and condition of each agency, and the necessary wants of the Indians, attached to such agencies.

The following recapitulation is made in order that the heavy expenditures, which I recommend, may be examined as a whole:—

1st plan for Pueblos		$38,900	2d plan, including: Horses	$33,400
" " " the four wild tribes		14,640	2d plan .	7,320
Food for one year		100,000	" " .	100,000
Superintendency		7,720	" " .	7,720
For the 1st year		$161,260		$148,440
Less 2d year:				
Food appropriation . .	$100,000			
Horses for Pueblo Dis't .	2,800			
" for wild Ind. agencies	1,000			
Horses and wagon for Superintendent . . .	1,000			
	$104,800			
		$104,800		$104,800
Expenditures for 2d year		$56,460		$43,640

When we take into view our obligations to Mexico, as they are recorded in the treaty of 1848, our obligations to establish good governments, and to protect the lives and property of every citizen, we cannot—we must not, be influenced by dollars and cents. Who would not most willingly have preferred to have heard that the government of the United States had ordered an expenditure of $50,000, or $100,000, rather than to have heard of the butchery of poor White, his wife, daughter, and friends?

Again, remember the vast demands that will be made upon the government of the United States by Mexico, and citizens of this territory, in consequence of Indian depredations. These evils can be quieted only by the minor and humane expenditures which I have recommended. I do not stop by the way to enquire as to what return may be expected from the sale of public lands; that is not a question that should weigh an atom in the consideration of this subject. Our duties should be discharged honestly and faithfully, and a proper economy and a becoming liberality should be observed.

I trust to be pardoned for the frank manner in which I communicate my views. It is my custom, and I should feel very awkward if I did not record them just in the shape in which they occur to me; and they are based upon the supposition that the government of the U. States will select agents competent, and perfectly willing, to discharge their duties honestly and faithfully. The converse of this supposition will readily occur to reflecting minds; and to the proper Departments I commit the subject.

I have the honor to be, your very obed't serv't,

J. S. CALHOUN,
Indian Agent.

P. S.—I beg to refer you to my No. 24, dated November 17th, 1849, on the subject of expenditures in Santa Fé.

J. S. C.

ORLANDO BROWN, Esq.,
Comm'r of Ind'n Affairs,
Washington City, D. C.

No. 30.

INDIAN AGENCY,
Santa Fé, New Mexico, March 31, 1850.

SIR: I have the honor to advise you that *four Mexican captives* were delivered to me, on Friday the 22d inst., and from them I gather the following facts.

1. Refugio Picaros, about twelve years of age, was taken from a Rancho, called Papascal, near St. Jago, State of Durango, Mexico, two years ago, by the Comanches, who immediately sold him to the Apaches, and with them he lived and roamed, on both sides of the Rio del Norte, until January last, when he was *bought* by Jose Francisco Lucero, a Mexican, residing at the Moro, in this territory. He says, the purchase was made at the Coro Carmel, about two days travel east from the Rio del Norte, and four knives, one plug of tobacco, two fanegas of corn, four blankets, and six yards of red Indian cloth, were paid for him. He has no father or mother alive, but has brothers and sisters.

2. Teodora Martel, ten or twelve years of age, was taken from the service of Jose Alvardo, at La Popes, near Saltillo, Mexico, by Apaches, two years ago, and has remained the greater portion of the time on the west side of the Rio del Norte. He was bought by Powler Sandoval, who also resides at the Moro; from the Apaches at Ague Asule, near the Pecos river, in this territory, in February last. The payment for him was one mare, one rifle, one shirt, one pair of drawers, thirty small packages of powder, some bullets, and one buffalo robe. The *boy* was claimed by Diego Sandoval, from whom I received him. He knows of no relations.

3. Caudalans Galope, about twelve years of age, was seized by the Apaches, he thinks, four years ago, at the Rancho Fernandez, near Santa Cruz, Mexico. He is unable to name the State in which Santa Cruz is situated. Two brothers and sisters of his were taken at the same time, and he supposes they are yet with the Apaches. His father and mother were alive at the time he was captured. He was bought from the Apaches, in January or February last, by Vincente Romero, of the Moro, at a place called Lo Cerro Queso, perhaps "Ei Cerro del Queso," east of the Rio del Norte, in this territory. Price paid was some corn and tobacco, one knife, one shirt, one mule, one small package of powder, and a few balls.

4. Rosalie Taveris, about twenty-five years of age, resided in Monclova, and was captured in November last, by a band of Apaches and Comanches, within two days travel of Monclova. Her husband, Santiago Costellan, and her daughter, four years old, were killed at that time. Her mother, Etuedas Guerris, lives in Monclova. She is known to Don Miguel Corteues, and Don Ramon Moseus, and was bought from the Apaches by Powler Sandoval, of the Moro, at Cerro Queso, in January last, who paid for her two striped blankets, ten yards blue cotton drilling, ten yards calico, ten yards cotton shirting, two handkerchiefs, four plugs of tobacco, one bag of corn, and one knife. She is quite an intelligent woman; says that the band by whom she was captured consisted of about fifty Indians, who seized at the same time eight other captives, strangers to her, and all but two, who sickened and died (perhaps killed), were brought from Mexico into this territory with her. She states there are a great number of captives, at and

near La Cerro Queso, that all the men who are captured are killed; that parties of Apaches and Comanches are constantly going out and coming in with horses, mules, sheep, goats, cows, goods, money, and captives, and while at La Queso, she saw the clothing of an American man and boy, whom the Apaches said they had killed.

These captives complain of very cruel treatment, the woman especially, who says she was spared but one humiliation.

Encarnacion Garcia, and the individuals from whom I received the captives, confirm in general terms the foregoing statements, but protest no munitions of war were paid for them. I give full credit to the statements of the captives. The Mexicans from whom I received the captives will claim to have paid more than is stated above, and without doubt, *can prove any statement they may make.* The trading in captives has been so long tolerated in this territory, that it has ceased to be regarded as a wrong; and purchasers are not prepared willingly to release captives without an adequate ransom. In legislating upon this subject, it should be distinctly set forth under what circumstances captives shall be released, and limiting the expenditures that may be incurred thereby. Unless the Mexicans are paid for such captives as they have purchased, and have now in possession, but very few of them will be released; nor will it answer well to allow captives to make their election as to a release, for their submission to their masters is most perfect, and they are well instructed as to proper replies to interrogatories.

That a proper economy may be observed in releasing captives, some arrangement should be made for their early return to Mexico, or to some authorized agent of Mexico, who might reside at El Paso, or in Santa Fé.

It is presumed, should treaties be made with the Apaches and Comanches, they will be required to deliver up all captives, free of charge, and all stolen property that they may at the time have in their possession. Many of the captives belong to this territory, and such of course will be turned over to their relatives. But until this can be accomplished, they must be clothed and fed, and stolen property must be taken care of, and disposed of. Expenditures in both cases must be incurred, and should be provided for. The law to be passed by Congress for the release of captives, under the late treaty with Mexico, will, without doubt, contain suitable provisions for their subsistence and clothing. Those that I have on hand, I am clothing and feeding, and respectfully ask for instructions in the premises.

I may, in conclusion, mention that there are a number of Indian captives held as slaves in this territory, and some congressional action may be necessary in relation to them; and I respectfully submit the question for appropriate consideration.

I am, with great respect, your obed't serv't,

J. S. CALHOUN,

Indian Agt.

ORLANDO BROWN, Esq.,

Com'r Ind. Aff's, Washington City, D. C.

No. 31.

INDIAN AGENCY,
Santa Fé, New Mexico, July 15, 1850.

SIR: By or before the first day of June last, I have reason to believe you received my letters, Nos. 50 and 51. These two letters have conveyed to you my opinions of a suitable organization for the Indian service in New Mexico, and the amount of expenditures that I deem absolutely necessary in order to carry it out in a proper and efficient manner.

My opinions in relation to "one general superintendent," &c., are in perfect accord with those of the Department, as I have heretofore written. I regret exceedingly that I have not seen your "annual report."

In your remark, "better too many than too few" agents, I fully concur: but I am really astonished at the authoritative manner in which the Hon. H. N. Smith states, that the Siccarillas "are entirely separate and distinct from any other tribe." This statement is antagonistical to every particle of information that has reached me in reference to these Indians. These people, to some extent, are the issue of the Apaches and Comanches, but to a much greater extent, Apaches and Utahs. At least, this is my understanding of the subject.

In relation to the number of Pueblo Indians, for reasons which I have heretofore given you, I cannot agree with Mr. Smith in his estimate—7,000. In my number 51, my views are given in reference to agents and sub-agents, and expenditures generally. I am aware that, if we look at the number of the Indians only, the number of agents which I recommend would seem to be unreasonable. On the section of a map, which I enclosed to you in my No. 50, the spots upon which pueblos are built are somewhat accurately marked. By an examination of it, and remembering the topography of the country, you will not fail to perceive, why it is the number of agents must be greatly disproportioned to the number of Indians. And here I may remark, these Indians may be easily managed, if properly protected and cared for; but if driven to desperation, and they combine their forces, it will be no easy matter to subdue them.

I am inclined to think, my Nos. 50 and 51 contain all the information you desire, except as to mechanics. I would recommend that a blacksmith, and a man who could make wagons and plough stocks, should be attached to the agency of each district. Such mechanics would have to be sent from the States, and all the tools necessary for their trade.

In my Number 24, my views are defined in reference to the present laws regulating trade and intercourse with Indians, &c. The amendments therein suggested would adapt them to the peculiar condition of affairs in this territory, and, perhaps, improve their efficiency elsewhere.

With great respect,
Your obedient servant,
J. S. CALHOUN,
Indian Agent.

ORLANDO BROWN, Esq.,
Commissioner Indian Affairs.

No. 32.

Extract of a letter from J. S. Calhoun, Esq., Indian Agent, dated,
SANTA FÉ, NEW MEXICO, *October* 12, 1850.

"Two Apaches, a man and his wife, are now at this agency. They were brought to the head-quarters of this military department by order of the commanding officer at Abiquin, and, at the request of Col. Munro, they are in charge of this agency.

It appears a party of some fifteen or twenty Apaches, men, women, and children, were on their way from the north-east, to Abiquin, as they represented, to ask permission to reside near that post, and under its protection. Before reaching Abiquin, near the Ojo Caliente, they stopped at a Mexican's house and asked for something to eat, which was promptly given to them. After they had eaten, the Mexican managed to induce them to wander about his premises, having previously prepared to have executed his bloody purpose, and while thus separated, four of them, one man and three small boys, were murdered upon the spot. One man, a girl, and two boys are missing. The Mexican ordered his men to fire on the survivors, consisting, principally, of women and children, but they refused to obey the order. The man who is at this agency was not present, having gone a short distance to report, as chief of the party, to the prefect of the country, the objects and destination of the Apache party under his command. The prefect gave them an escort to Abiquin. A son of the Apache here was slain. These Indians will be permitted to reside, for the present, near Abiquin, and at Col. Munro's suggestion, I will cause them to be supplied with provisions to a limited extent. By this course, we may induce others to come in, from whom we may glean some useful information. The one present claims to have been in retirement, and therefore ignorant as to the murders and depredations committed by the Apaches. He says there is a number of Mexican captives among them.

The Mexican who caused the murders to be committed at the Ojo Caliente has been in prison here for the last three days, and will be set at liberty upon a mere nominal recognizance. The demoralization of society here is such, it would be impolitic, if not altogether impracticable, to administer justice in this case. A considerable sum of money has been subscribed to procure a gold medal, to be presented to this cold-blooded murderer; and this is done chiefly by Americans.

By reference to my No. 76, dated August the 12th of the present year, you will perceive I notified you of the assaults made by the Navajos, upon the Pueblo of Zuñi. I again alluded to this subject on the 30th of September last (No. 81). We now learn, the Navajos, a few days since, made another attack on Zuñi, with a force, it is apprehended, that will have proved disastrous to the Pueblo, by the destruction of their crops, if nothing more serious has occurred. This attack was delayed, for a few days, in consequence of the presence of the escort at Zuñi, who accompanied the Bishop of Durango to that place. After leaving Zuñi, it was discovered that one of our dragoons was missing, and the commanding officer ordered a few others back to bring him up. While these dragoons were yet in view of this Pueblo, the Navajos had commenced the attack. In reference to this attack, nothing further is known. Col. Monroe has ordered a company of dragoons stationed at Cibollatta, to proceed to

Zuñi, and has sent fifty old muskets for the use of the Indians of that Pueblo. If the Pueblo Indians have been able to save their crops, it will be fortunate for our troops, as they relied upon them for a portion of their supplies, which would have been greatly augmented, if their warriors could have been engaged in tilling the earth, instead of guarding the Pueblo, and the laborers who were compelled to work. An agent at Zuñi, in my opinion, as I have frequently suggested, might have secured them such protection as greatly to have increased their crops, and prevented the present war, especiallly if he had been permitted the use of the ordnance, and ordnance stores, which I have heretofore recommended. Until protection is afforded to the Pueblo Indians, you may in vain expect your government animals to be kept fit for service. Independent of this consideration, there are other and higher obligations, which require the government of the United States to protect these Indians, and establish and preserve the tranquillity of this territory. Unless Congress has acted discreetly upon this subject, almost the entire American population, unconnected with the army, must leave the country. Immigration has entirely ceased, and many who came into the country to reside, not daring to venture into the interior of the country, so as to ascertain its resources, have been compelled to go to California or return to the States. I venture the opinion, that at least one-half of American immigrants to this territory have left it during the last six months. They are daily departing. The mineral resources of New Mexico are believed to be equal to those of any country; and yet the most daring and enterprising dare not venture so far abroad as to ascertain, with any degree of certainty, the mineral wealth of the territory. It would be a blindness to well-established historical facts to suppose the native population of this territory, in its present demoralized and subdued condition, could develope its resources; and unless American energy and enterprise are properly protected here, as elsewhere, it must ever remain a heavy charge upon the treasury of the United States. It is unnecessary to repeat my views in relation to a proper disposition of affairs in this territory—they are well known to the Department.

The Seven Moqui Pueblos sent to me a deputation, who presented themselves on the 6th day of this month. Their object, as announced, was to ascertain the purposes and views of the government of the United States towards them. They complained bitterly of the depredations of the Navajos. The deputation consisted of the cacique of *all* the Pueblos, accompanied by two who were not officials. From what I could learn from the cacique, I came to the conclusion, that each of the seven Pueblos was an independent republic, having confederated for mutual protection. One of the popular errors of the day is, there are but five of these Pueblos remaining; another is, that one of the Pueblos speak a different language from the other six. I understood the cacique to say the *seven* spoke the same language, but the Pueblo in which he resided, Tanoquibi, spoke also the language of the Santa Domingo—hence, the error first mentioned. These Pueblos may be all visited in one day. They are supposed to be located about due west from Santa Fé, and from three to four days travel northwest from Zuñi. The following was given to me as the names of these Pueblos.

1. Oriva.
2. Samoupavi.
3. Inparavi.
4. Mausana.
5. Opquive.
6. Chemovi.
7. Tanoquibi.

I understand further, they regarded as a small Pueblo, Zuñi, as compared with Oriva. The other Pueblos were very much like Zuñi and Santa Domingo. They supposed Oriva could turn out one thousand warriors. I desired, and believed it to be important, to visit these Indians, and would have done so, if Col. Munroe had not, in reply to my application for an escort, replied, that he could not furnish me with one at this time. They left us, apparently highly gratified at the reception and presents given to them.

These Indians ought to be visited at an early day.

THE UTAHS

Seem to be quiet, and no one has recently complained of their conduct.

THE COMANCHES.

I have heard nothing concerning these Indians since my letter to you of the day of

THE APACHES

Are reposing, or preparing for an outbreak of some kind. Without an adequate fund, we shall never be able to pry successfully into the purposes of the wild Indians of this territory."

No. 33.

WASHINGTON CITY, *March* 9, 1850.

SIR: Your letter of February 27th, upon the subject of our Indian relations in New Mexico, has been received, and in reply, I would remark that, while I entirely concur with you in opinion that our main reliance to keep the Indian in a proper subjection, and prevent the recurrence of those depredations and acts of outrage which have so long afflicted New Mexico, must be upon an efficient and active military force; still your department can effect a great deal for us.

The appointment and proper distribution of a suitable number of Indian agents in that country would enable the government to act correctly, and advisedly, both with a view to the interest of the Indian, and also of the emigrants and settlers in that country, when the government undertakes (which it must do) to mark out and set apart the country which it intends shall be the permanent and future home of each separate and distinct tribe. The agents would also be able to give the government officers immediate and correct information of all acts of hostility committed by the different tribes, of their different localities and haunts, so that they might be pursued and punished immediately; a prompt retribution has a better effect than even a severer punishment after a long delay. The agents would be of great service in carrying out that stipulation of our recent treaty with Mexico, whereby we agree to restore to liberty all those Mexican captives now in possession of the Indians, who have become incorporated within our limits. The agents would be neces-

sary in regulating the proper intercourse of traders with those Indians, as much of our difficulty with them arises, in my opinion, from the misconduct of lawless and improper persons, who are allowed to go among them under pretence of trading.

I do not think the Indians in and surrounding New Mexico are so lazy and indolent as tribes nearer here, and bordering upon our own civilization. After they are once reduced to a proper subjection, and made to feel the strength and power of our government, and afterwards experience its clemency and kindness, I am of opinion that they can easily be induced to adopt an agricultural life, that they will prove to be very tractable; and under the guidance of discreet and worthy agents, we may yet see some of their rich mountain valleys teeming with the produce of a laborious cultivation. The Spaniards reclaimed from savage life all our Pueblos, and made them industrious and honest cultivators of the soil; in a short time, we might succeed as well with several of the wild tribes surrounding New Mexico.

I think there should be appointed, at least, five agents for the five following tribes, viz.: Comanches, Southern Apaches, Navajoes, Utahs, and Northern Apaches, or, as the latter is sometimes called, the Icarillas; though the last are omitted by Col. Calhoun, they are entirely separate and distinct from any other tribe, and are pre-eminently distinguished for their ferocity and cruelty; they infest our northern settlements, and have been a greater annoyance to New Mexico than any other tribe either within or surrounding our territory.

The Pueblos or civilized Indians, residing within the settlements of New Mexico, a very peaceable, honest, and industrious people, possess many of the rights of citizenship; they do not exceed in numbers about 7000, and might be divided into three districts, and an agent appointed for each. They own the best lands now under cultivation in that country, and their claims are undoubtedly good grants from the Spanish and Mexican governments; but for some years past, trespasses and gradual encroachments have been committed upon their lands by the Mexicans. I see no way in which our government can aid them in adjusting these conflicting claims, except by assisting them with the advice of counsel and agents, whenever their causes or complaints are brought before the proper judicial tribunals. These different Pueblos are now, according to law, *quasi corporations*, and to a great extent have the management of their own affairs, and the internal police of their towns; and can appear in any court, and sue and be sued by the names of their separate towns and villages.

In reference to salaries and compensation to be paid such officers in that country, I would suppose that the Superintendent of Indian Affairs residing at Santa Fé, should receive at least twenty-five hundred dollars per annum, and that he could not live there for less, and other agents and employees should be paid in proportion, as the expense of living there is greatly more than here.

A very desirable effect might be produced upon some of the wild tribes of Indians by sending a delegation from each tribe to Washington city. By allowing the tribes themselves to select some of their principal chief men for this visit, you would secure to those distant savages some idea of the strength and power of the government, a correct knowledge of which would induce a greater disposition to enter into formal stipulations, and secure a better faith in the execution and observance of their treaties.

But in connection with all this, allow me to remark that neither superintendents, agents, nor formal contractors, nor commissioners, can be effective without the presence and co-operation, for some time, of a strong and active military force; it should be well mounted, and composed of those hardy and adventurous pioneers and mountain men who are to be found upon our frontier, and should always be commanded by an officer well acquainted with Indian character and warfare. The officer commanding against those Indians should be vigilant, prompt, and energetic; undaunted by any difficulties or obstacles; he should pursue them through their mountain haunts and wild retreats, and never desist until he has visited their first infractions of their treaty with severe and speedy punishment. Every day we hear of fresh acts of outrage being committed by those Indians, and our government has so long delayed its punishment that they now believe they can commit any depredations with impunity, and will hardly go through with the formality of making a treaty. A timely interference and check, imposed now by our government, might prevent, at comparatively a small cost, those massacres and terrible scenes of bloodshed which will undoubtedly ensue if these Indians are permitted to go on and add to their strength by combinations of the different tribes, and which would entail upon our government a succession of military operations more protracted and more expensive than the famous Florida war.

Most respectfully, your ob't serv't,

HUGH N. SMITH,

To ORLANDO BROWN, Esq.,
Commissioner of Indian Affairs,
Washington City, D. C.

No. 34.

Extract of a Letter from John H. Rollins, Esq., acting as Special Agent for U. S. for Texas Indians, dated

AUSTIN, *Nov.* 2, 1850.

I had the honor to report from this place, under date of Sept. 30th, that, in consequence of the failure of the Comanche Indians to meet me in council on the 21st of Sept. I was then on my way to the "Clear Fork" of the Braizos, to seek them, and, if possible, learn their intentions and true position.

At Forts Graham and Gates (posts in my route), I obtained an escort of twenty men under the command of Lieut. Alvoird, of the army, which, together with eleven Delaware Indians employed by me, gave me a force sufficiently large and efficient for my purposes. On the fifth day from Fort Graham and about one hundred and twenty-five miles from that post, I found the Comanche chiefs, Catumpsey and Little Wolf, and portions of their people. They were at first greatly frightened; but the assurance that no violence was intended, soon removed their fears, and they collected around me for a "talk." As soon as I informed [them] of the object of my visit, and their supposed unfriendly disposition and conduct, they expressed the strongest desire to be considered friends, and readily agreed to meet me again as soon as I succeeded in finding Buffalo Hump, and Shanaco, the other chiefs of the *Southern* Comanches.

In order to show their sincerity, they sent a young Comanche Capt. along to assist me in my search for the other chiefs, a thing unprecedented among the Comanches, and illustrative of their confidence in my statements. Within the three following days, I found Buffalo Hump and Shanaco, Comanches, and Akaquash, a chief among the Waccoes, and on the fifth I met the four Comanches and the Wacco chief, their head men and captains, in council.

I stated to them that on account of their absence from my councils, their many thefts and occasional murders, it had been inferred that they had abandoned the treaty of 1846, and determined to be hostile. I recounted the many reasons that existed for supposing them unfriendly, and told them that the government had determined not to submit to this state of things any longer, but intended, unless satisfactory explanations and atonements were made, to make war upon them immediately. I informed them that I did not come among them at that time to make accusations or to adjust difficulties, but to advise them of their true position, and interest and invite them *once more*, and for the *last time*, to meet me in council; that unless they did this—brought in the stolen horses—the men who committed the murder at Craig's trading-house, and came fully prepared to treat in relation to the many Mexican prisoners among them—troops would be immediately sent into every part of the Indian country.

Buffalo Hump, for himself and the rest, replied, that the talk was *very good*, and that, although it was very plain and not such as they had been accustomed to hear, yet it was not offensive, as he believed it to be true and warranted by the circumstances; that there had been many violations of the treaty on both sides, and it was better either to renew and abide by the treaty, or to disregard it altogether; that his people had been on the Rio Grande occasionally in small numbers, in company with other Indians, against his wishes and in violation of his express orders; but as some of them had very properly been killed, he hoped it would be a lesson to the rest; that he and his people *generally* were friends—*truly so;* but that they had bad men among them, whom they could not control, and he hoped the innocent would not be made to suffer in common with the guilty; that, on account of the difficulties on the Rio Grande and west, generally, and information received, through the agents of Geo. Barnard, that all Indians found west of the Colorado would be attacked indiscriminately, they had fled to the Brazos, where they were informed there was no war, and they would be safe; that they had been anxiously waiting for some time to learn the disposition of the government towards them, and the course intended to [be] adopted; that Catumsey had visited the trading-house of Barnard, and requested him to write and send me a letter, that he was afraid to meet me at the treaty appointed; and that all the Southern Comanches were ready and anxious to counsel with me at any time and place appointed by me.

It was agreed, therefore, and they most solemnly pledged themselves to meet me on the 19th of the present month, on the Rio San Saba, together with all their people, in a *general* council, when we would honestly and faithfully try to adjust all differences. He promised to notify *all* Indians that he could possibly see, and to meet me with at least eight hundred persons.

As my escort was provisioned for 30 days from Fort Graham, eight

days more than was necessary, I gave the Indians eight days' rations for thirty men, and they went away seemingly in improved spirits, and with every manifestation of an intention to comply literally with their promises.

I do not, of course, know positively that they will meet me, or if they do, that existing difficulties can be reconciled; yet from all I can see and learn, I believe they will attend, and that I shall succeed in renewing fully the treaty of Messrs. Butler and Lewis. There are many counter-currents, adverse interests, bad men and influences, to contend against, but *I shall succeed in preventing a war.*

I also saw the Caddoes and their associate bands, who expressed much anxiety about their situation, and a determination to attend the treaty. The Lepans had been before notified.

The Wichitas, Jonkaways, and Reichees, I did not see. They are, as I am informed, somewhere on Red river, and have formed a general combination for the purposes of plunder. It is this combination that does most of the horse stealing along the frontier. I do not expect them at the council, and consider them beyond my control.

Since the 1st day of September, I have travelled over eleven hundred miles, most of the time without roads, or other provender than the dry grass for my horses; slept in houses only once or twice, and counseled eight times with the different bands of Indians; yet I have not seen, nor do I know, the feelings of one-half the Indians belonging properly to this agency. I can only say, therefore, in relation to the Indians I have seen, that they are *all certainly* friendly, except a small portion of the Comanches, and that they may be controlled by judicious management.

It is known to the Department, that it will be necessary to feed these Indians during the treaty, and to make them some presents. In order to do this, I have engaged sixty beeves and three hundred bushels of corn to be delivered on the ground, and I am now on my way to San Antonio, to procure such presents as I may be able to purchase there. I go to San Antonio also, for the purpose of inducing Gen. Brooke, if possible, to attend this treaty, as the Indians express an ardent wish to see the "Big Captain," and the appearance of himself and staff among them would no doubt exert a most powerful and salutary influence.

A.

DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR,
Office Indian Affairs, October 25, 1850.

His Excellency,
J. P. GAINES, and
Messrs. ALONZO H. SKINNER,
and BEVERLY S. ALLEN.
} *Commissioners.*

GENTLEMEN: I have been officially notified of your appointment as "Commissioners to negotiate treaties with the several Indian tribes in the Territory of Oregon, for the extinguishment of their claims to lands lying west of the Cascade Mountains, under the act of 5th June last;" and am directed by the Hon. Secretary of the Interior to prepare appropriate

instructions for your observance in the discharge of the duties of your office.

Such instructions must necessarily be of a general character. That territory having been but recently organized, the files of this office do not as yet afford sufficient material for detailed information to guide you.

Your commissions were forwarded to you on the 12th August last, and I have now to inform you, that your compensation will be at the rate of *eight dollars* per day, for every day you may be necessarily engaged in the performance of the duty assigned you; and you will also be allowed ten cents per mile for every mile you may be required to travel while occupied in making treaties, and in travelling to and from the place, or places where you may be called.

It is impossible for this office to tell how many interpreters, or other assistants you may require—this must be left to yourselves, both as to numbers and amount of compensation to be paid, but with the suggestion that as much economy as is consistent with a proper and efficient discharge of your duties be used. The necessary travelling expenses of your employees will be paid.

As before remarked, the information in the possession of this office is so limited, that nearly everything must be left to your discretion, beyond what is here communicated, and even that may be found by you to be somewhat defective.

The tract of country lying west of the Cascade Mountains, extending to the Pacific Ocean, reaches from 42° to 49°, and has considerable width. It is inhabited by numerous tribes of Indians, many of them small in numbers, and others comprising two, three, and four hundred warriors—some at the extreme south, and others at the extreme north. There are some ten or twelve of them. Our knowledge on that subject is not very accurate; it rests mainly upon the observation of those who have resided there temporarily, some of them for two or three years. The locality of these is not well known; some of them live by fishing, others by hunting, in part—others in part from the supplies heretofore received from the Hudson's Bay Company in the course of their trade. Most of them are doubtless of a peaceable disposition, acquired by long habit of intercourse with American and British traders. Others of them are more wild and fierce in their temper and disposition, and will require great discretion and prudence in their management. It is understood that one or other of these tribes, great or small, east of the Cascade Mountains, set up claims to every portion of the territory. The rights of the several tribes you will of course inquire into.

The inhabitants complain that they have been there for several years, and have been obliged to make settlements, improvements, &c. &c., and yet not one of them can claim a perfect title to any portion of the soil they occupy. It is indispensable that this question be settled in some form or other. The object of the government is to extinguish the title of the Indians to all the lands lying west of the Cascade Mountains; and, if possible, to provide for the removal of the whole from the west to the east of the mountains; but should you fail in inducing the whole to remove, you will then induce as many as you can procure acquisitions of territory from; but no effort should be untried to procure the removal of the whole, thereby leaving the country free for settlement by the whites. It will probably be best for you to treat first with the Indians in the white settlements, particularly in the Willammette Valley—and to treat

separately with each tribe; but of this you will be best able to judge. As to the quantity of land to be acquired and the price per acre to be paid for it, it is impossible for this office to form even a conjecture. The quantity must of course depend on the number of treaties made, upon estimates of the rights of the Indians to the soil ceded by them. As to the price to be paid, that will depend on the locality of the land, with reference to its value to the United States, if it be possible to make such distinctions; but if not, you will be governed by your own discretion. It is presumed the lands to be ceded will not be found to be of any very great value, and in many cases it is presumed the consideration will be merely nominal, but in others, where the land is of more value, of course a greater sum will be allowed. The maximum price given for Indian lands has been ten cents per acre, but this has been for smaller quantities of great value, from their contiguity to the States, and it is merely mentioned to show that some important consideration has always been involved when so large a price has been given. It is not for a moment supposed that any such consideration can be involved in any purchases to be made by you; and it is supposed a very small portion of that price will be required.

In estimating the value of the land ceded, you will fix on a gross amount in money to be paid for it, on which an annuity of a sum not exceeding five per cent. will be paid. And it is extremely desirable that the whole annuity be absorbed, by treaty stipulation, in objects beneficial to the Indians, and that no part of it shall be paid to them in money. The objects provided for should be, agricultural assistance, employment of blacksmiths, and mechanics; and farmers to teach them how to cultivate the land; physicians; and above all, ample provision for purposes of education. After providing for these objects, if any portion of the money remains, it should be stipulated that it be paid in goods, to be delivered to them annually, in their own country.

In effecting the removal of the Indians from the West, it will be necessary to provide a new home for them among their brethren on the east of the mountains. This of course must be done, and it is to be hoped, it may be effected peaceably, and at little cost to the United States. Whether it will be necessary for you to enter into treaty negotiations with these Eastern Indians for this object, you will be best able to judge, when the whole subject is brought before you.

To carry out the objects of the commission, the sum of twenty thousand (20,000) dollars can be applied, of this amount five thousand (5,000) dollars will be invested in goods, suitable for presents to the Indians, which will be sent round Cape Horn, and the balance, fifteen thousand (15,000) dollars, will be placed in the hands of the first named of your board, Governor Gaines, with which he will be charged, and for which he will account, by regular accounts and vouchers; and as the treasury has funds at San Francisco, drafts on that place will be enclosed to him. Governor Gaines will also be charged with the sum expended in goods, for which he will account upon the certificates of the board, that they have been used in carrying out the objects intended.

It was omitted to be mentioned in the proper place, that you are authorized to employ a secretary, whose compensation will be at the rate of five (5) dollars a day, and ten cents per mile for his necessary travelling expenses. It is not, however, supposed that the whole time of a secretary

will be required: and you will, therefore, restrict his employment only to such times, and upon such occasions, as you may find necessary.

Very respectfully,
Your obd't serv't,
A. S. LOUGHERY,
Acting Commissioner.

B.

DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR,
Office Indian Affairs, July 20, 1850.

SIR: I have been officially notified of your appointment as Superintendent of Indian Affairs for the Territory of Oregon, under the act of the 5th ultimo, creating that office, and am directed by the Hon. Secretary of the Interior to prepare appropriate instructions for your observance in the discharge of the duties of your office.

Such instructions must necessarily be of a general character. That territory having been but recently organized, the files of this office do not, as yet, afford sufficient material for more specific details than those formerly given to Gov. Lane (a copy of which you will find among the accompanying papers), and circumstances may require an occasional departure from, or modification of, any general code of instructions, emanating from a point so remote from the scene of action as this. On this point, much is left to your own discretion and better judgment, when your superior local knowledge will have enabled you to act more advisedly in the premises; but such departures, if any, you will report at once to this office, in order that it may be constantly advised of the state and progress of Indian affairs in your superintendency.

The instructions, then, to the late ex-officio Superintendent will serve for your general guidance, until the Department is in possession of further information upon which to base others more in detail, and in view of this desirable object, it is both hoped and believed that you can do much towards furnishing such information in a short time after your arrival in the territory, and that the Department will not rest for any great length of time under its present embarrassing want of reliable statistical knowledge of Indian affairs in Oregon.

The above-mentioned paper, taken in connection with the report of Gov. Lane (a copy of which is also herewith enclosed), will serve at least as an outline for your initiatory action, and until further instructed by that practical experience and observation, from which, as before mentioned, much is anticipated.

Among the papers enclosed, you will find the regulations for the prevention and suppression of the whiskey trade among all Indian tribes. Gov. Lane speaks of this traffic as being carried on "by vessels coming into the Columbia, and particularly at Baker's Bay and Astoria." It is doubtless introduced at other points; and as the country becomes more densely settled, the evil, it is apprehended, will be greatly increased. The suppression of this traffic has always been considered by the government as one of the most important measures for the civilization of the Indians, and every effort has been made throughout the whole Indian country to keep

it beyond their reach. I beg leave, therefore, to call your particular attention to this branch of your duties, and to urge upon you to enforce a strict compliance with the laws and regulations, and, by every effort in your power, endeavor to put a stop to this deplorable evil. You will find in the intercourse law, a copy of which I enclose, full power to enable you to discharge this duty.

It has been represented that most of the goods that have been given to the Indians of Oregon, have been purchased of the Hudson's Bay Company, thereby conveying to the Indians the false impression that they were conferred by persons belonging to a foreign government. It is to be hoped that this has not been done to an extent to produce as yet much bad effect; but as it is adverse to the policy of our Indian relations, as well as injurious and insulting to our government, to cause these people to believe themselves the recipients of foreign gratuities, I would suggest that you make all your purchases from American citizens when practicable, and embrace every opportunity to impress on the Indians that it is the American Government and not the British that confers upon them these benefits. The Indians should also be prevented from crossing the line into the British possessions. The Hudson's Bay Company has so long wielded an undue influence over all Indians within their reach, that you may perhaps find it a difficult matter to carry out these views; but perseverance will no doubt finally effect it, or, at least, go far towards correcting the present condition of affairs. Under no circumstances should the company be permitted to have trading establishments within the limits of our territory; and if any such establishments now exist, they should be promptly proceeded with in accordance with the requirements of the intercourse law. In this connection, it is proper to mention, that it is the policy of the government, as far as possible, to avoid the payment of money, by way of presents or otherwise, to Indians: they are wasteful and improvident, and but rarely expend money for any useful object; they should receive nothing but what will tend to their happiness and comfort.

The President has appointed two agents, as authorized by the recent law, viz.: Anson G. Henry and Henry H. Spalding. They are required by the act to perform such duties as you may assign to them, and will be directed to report to you for this purpose. The first thing to be considered is their proper location, so as to give the greatest efficiency to their labors. It is presumed you will find it best to place one of them east, and the other west of the Cascade Mountains.

It is desirable that this office should be advised as to their locations; the limits of each agency, and the name, strength, condition, &c., of each tribe, as early as possible. A copy of your instructions, to each agent, should also be forwarded as soon as practicable.

A great and important object to be attained, and which must be done mainly by the agents, is the reconciling of all differences among the Indians themselves. The agents should represent to the Indians that their Great Father, the President of the U. States, enjoins it upon them to live in peace and harmony, and that they must shake hands and live like brethren together. The best way to accomplish this, is by inducing bands, hostile to each other, to enter into written treaties of peace and amity, stipulating to preserve friendship among themselves and towards the whites, and to refer all their misunderstandings and differences to the umpirage of the proper representatives of the U. States government.

Great efforts should also be made among the Indians to induce them to engage in agricultural pursuits, to raise grain, vegetables, and stock of all kinds. It would not be amiss to encourage them, by the promise of small premiums, to be awarded to those who raised the greatest quantity of produce, horses, oxen, cows, hogs, &c.; the presents which may be given to them from time to time might be applied to this object.

The agents under your supervision will find among the Indians Christion missionaries of various sects and denominations, differing in some articles of form and faith, but all engaged in the great and good work of extending the blessings of Christianity to an ignorant and idolatrous people, and of civilizing and humanizing the wild and ferocious savage.

The orthodoxy of any of these missionaries is not to be tested by the opinion of the Indian agent, or any other officer of the government. None of these can rightfully be the propagandists of any sect, or the official judge of any article of Christian faith. All, therefore, who are entrusted with the care of our Indian relations in Oregon, are instructed to give the benevolent and self-sacrificing teachers of the Christian religion whom they may find there, equal aid, countenance, and encouragement; and that they merit their good will by uniform kindness and concession to all—leaving them free alike to use such means as are in their power to carry out the good work in which they are respectively engaged. The rapid increase of our population, its onward march from the Missouri frontier, westward, and from the Pacific, east, steadily lessening and closing up the intervening space, renders it certain that there remains to the red man but one alternative—early civilization or gradual extinction. The efforts of the government will be earnestly directed to his civilization and preservation, and we confidently rely upon their Christian teachers, that, in connection with their spiritual mission, they will aid in carrying out this policy. That stationed, as they are, among the various Indian tribes, they will use all their influence in restraining their wild, roving, and predatory disposition, and in teaching them the arts and bringing them to the habits of civilized life.

If this can be attained—if they can be taught to subsist, not by the chase merely, a resource which must soon be exhausted, but by the rearing of flocks and herds, and by field cultivation, we may hope that the little remnant of this ill-fated race will not utterly perish from the earth, but have a permanent resting-place and home on some part of our broad domain, once the land of their fathers.

It is represented that the missionaries exercise great influence over the Indians of Oregon, and no doubt could be made powerful auxiliaries in carrying out the policy of the U. States. To this end, it might not be amiss to let them know, in such manner as the delicate nature of the communication may suggest to you, that the government, whilst affording them every possible facility and protection, expects, in return, their aid and co-operation in executing its laws. The happiness of the Indian is the common aim of both, and the extension of our laws and regulations over them, being for their own welfare, this class of philanthropists could not more effectually advance their own humane intentions than by inculcating obedience on the part of their wards, at the same time instructing them that they are solely dependent on this, and not on the British government, and must adhere to it alone; and that with a sincere desire

to protect and favor those who abide by its laws, it has also the strength and disposition to punish those who infringe them.

The governor of the territory, who has, until the passage of this law, been ex-officio superintendent of Indian affairs, is in possession of all documents, books, papers, public money, and property, belonging to the superintendency. He will be notified of your appointment, and requested to turn over to you everything pertaining to your office. From him you will probably receive most, if not all, the important papers accompanying this communication; yet, as a matter of precaution, duplicates are herewith furnished.

The sum of twenty thousand dollars will be advanced to you from the treasury, to be applied as follows:—

Buildings for superintendent and three agents .	$5,000
Salary of superintendent, one year . . .	2,500
" " three agents " " $1,500 each .	4,500
Pay of interpreters, presents, provisions to Indians visiting the agencies, contingent expenses, embracing necessary travel in the Indian country on business, house-rent, fuel, stationery, collecting statistical information, &c. &c. .	8,000
	$20,000

The item for building is intended to embrace your own and the houses of the agents; but as yours will probably be permanent, the largest portion of the sum may be thus applied, not, however, to exceed four thousand dollars. As it will probably be some time before the agents are permanently located, and their agencies arranged, but a small sum will suffice to put up temporary residences for them; in this, however, as in other matters, much must be left to your judgment and discretion, keeping in view that the sum appropriated for the whole object must not be exceeded.

Your own salary and those of the agents will be paid quarterly.

The amount set apart for provisions, presents, contingencies, &c., is not divided into specific items, for the reason that it would be impossible to designate how much should be expended for any one of them. The sum is a much larger one than is usual in such cases, or supposed to be necessary for the objects specified; but the distance to your superintendency being very great, it is advanced to you as a measure of precaution: and it is perhaps needless here to enjoin on you the greatest economy in its disbursement.

Your official bond has been received, and is approved. Your salary commenced on the 1st instant, the day of its execution.

You will please communicate with the Department as frequently as occasion and opportunity may offer; and in return you will from time to time receive such additional instructions as the public service may seem to require.

Very respectfully,
Your obedient servant,

L. LEA,
Commissioner.

ANSON DART, Esq.,
Superintendent of Indian Affairs, Oregon Territory.

C.

DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR,
Office Indian Affairs, October 15, 1850.

REDICK MCKEE,
GEO. W. BARBOUR, } *Commissioners.*
O. M. WOZENCRAFT,

GENTLEMEN: I have the honor to enclose herewith a copy of a letter from the Secretary of the Interior, by which you will find that your functions and salaries as Indian agents are suspended; and that you are appointed, with the sanction of the President, commissioners "to hold treaties with various Indian tribes in the State of California," as provided in the Act of Congress, approved Sept. 30, 1850. Your commissions are also enclosed.

Your compensation, as provided by law, will be eight dollars per day, for every day you are actually employed, and ten cents per mile, for your travel, by the usually travelled route to your place of destination. After your arrival in the country, in which your duties lie, you will be allowed your actual travelling expenses from place to place, where duty may call you.

You will be allowed a secretary, to be appointed by you after your arrival in California, whose compensation must not exceed $5 per day, for his services; and his actual travelling expenses will be allowed. It is not probable that his services will be required for the whole time, continuously, and you will therefore employ him only for such time as may be actually necessary.

The services of interpreters will be indispensable in your negotiations. You are therefore authorized to employ such number, and for such periods as you may find requisite, confining yourselves to the smallest number, for the shortest periods, and for the lowest compensation that competent persons can be obtained for. These precautions of economy are made solely with reference to the small amount of the appropriation, when compared with the great object to be attained.

The first named gentleman of your board, being present, has been entrusted with the duties of disbursing agent of the commission, and the sum of $25,000, the whole amount of the appropriation, has been placed in his hands for disbursement; the other two commissioners, together with all other expenses of the commission, will be paid by him.

You will find on your arrival in California, Adam Johnson, Esq., subagent at San Joachim, from whom you will doubtless receive much valuable information, as his residence in the country for considerably more than a year has enabled him to collect a great deal relating to the Indian tribes, their location, their manners, habits, customs, disposition towards the whites, and each other, and the extent of civilization to which they have arrived.

Mr. Johnson will be directed to afford you all the aid in his power, and give you all the information in his possession, that may be of use to you in the discharge of your duties.

The Department is in possession of little or no information respecting the Indians of California, except what is contained in the enclosed copies

of papers—a list of which is appended to these instructions—but whether even these contain sufficient data to entitle them to full confidence, will be for you to judge, and they are given to you merely as points of reference.

As set forth in the law creating the commission, and the letter of the Secretary of the Interior, the object of the government is to obtain all the information it can with reference to tribes of Indians within the boundaries of California, their manners, habits, customs, and extent of civilization, and to make such treaties and compacts with them as may seem just and proper. On the arrival of Mr. McKee and Mr. Barbour in California, they will notify Mr. Wozencraft of their readiness to enter upon the duties of the mission; the board will convene, and, after obtaining whatever light may be within its reach, will determine on some rule of action which will be most efficient in attaining the desired object, which is by all possible means to conciliate the good feelings of the Indians; and to get them to ratify those feelings by entering into written treaties binding on them towards the government and each other. You will be able to judge whether it will be best for you to act in a body or separately, in different parts of the Indian country.

It is expected that you will keep a journal of your daily proceedings, and report fully, to this office, everything that occurs in your operations; copies of these reports you will forward from time to time—the whole to be reserved by you for a general report, accompanied by such treaties as you may make, when your mission shall have been brought to a close.

Another commission has been authorized, consisting of Messrs. C. S. Todd, Robert B. Campbell, and Oliver P. Temple, to procure information and make treaties with the Indians on the borders of Mexico. Should you meet at any time, which is scarcely to be expected, you will co-operate and act in concert, so far as may be agreed on between you; and it is requested, that whenever this may be the case, there will be no misunderstanding as to your relative powers, or collision in your understanding of your relative duties, it being regarded that each board is independent of the other, and it is expected that all intercourse between them will be harmonious.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

A. S. LOUGHERY,
Act'g Com'r.

P. S.—Since writing the above, a telegraphic communication has been received from Mr. Wozencraft, at New Orleans, and he has been notified through the same channel that his commission and a triplicate of these instructions will be sent to him at that place.

D.

DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR,
Office Indian Affairs, October 15, 1850.

C. S. TODD,
ROBERT B. CAMPBELL, } *Commissioners.*
OLIVER P. TEMPLE,

GENTLEMEN: You have been appointed by the President of the United States commissioners to procure information, collect statistics, and make treaties with the Indians upon the borders of Mexico, as provided for in the act of 30th of September, 1850.

Your compensation will be at the rate of eight dollars per day for every day you are actually engaged, and ten cents a mile for your travel from your places of residence until you land in Texas, after which you will be allowed your actual travelling expenses, whilst in the discharge of your duties, of which you will keep an account, to be paid upon your own certificates.

You will be allowed a secretary, to be appointed by yourselves, whose compensation will be five (5) dollars a day, with the same allowance for travelling expenses as in your own case.

You will probably find it necessary to employ many interpreters, the number of whom and rate of compensation are left entirely to yourselves.

The amount appropriated by Congress for this object is $30,000, which sum will be placed in your hands to meet the objects of your mission, and can in no event be exceeded. Among the expenditures which the law contemplates and requires is the bestowing of presents upon the Indians, the amount and character of which are left entirely to your own judgment and discretion.

As you will perceive by the law, the object of the government is to collect statistics and make treaties with the Indians residing within the limits of the United States upon the borders of Mexico.

The enquiries intended to be embraced in statistics must necessarily take a very wide range, including every variety of information that can be obtained; a few of the points of enquiry I will endeavor to enumerate.

1. The probable number of tribes, their divisions, subdivisions, and friendly or warlike relations with each other, and towards the United States and the whites generally.

2. Their several localities, natural boundaries between them, &c.

3. The number in any one locality, embracing one or more tribes, which would seem to require a full agent, and at what points agencies should be established.

4. At what points sub-agencies would answer in the place of full agencies, and what tribes should be included in the same.

5. What rate of compensation should be allowed for agents and what for sub-agents.

6. Will it be necessary for government to construct agency houses at the different points, and, if so, the probable cost of each.

7. What number of interpreters, and other employees will be required at the several points, and what should be the rate of compensation paid them.

8. What amount of presents should be distributed, and of what description.

These, however, are collateral branches of your enquiries, which should embrace everything relating to the characters of the several tribes, their manners, habits, customs, mode of living, whether by agriculture, the chase or otherwise; the extent of their civilization, their religion or religious ceremonies, whether Christian or pagan, what their religious rites; whether marriages are held sacred among them, and whether a plurality of wives is tolerated—to these enquiries you will add everything relating to the character and history of the Indians that it may be in your power to collect.

It is also desired that you will inform yourselves fully of, and embrace in your report, everything relating to the country itself—its topography—its general resources, whether as containing minerals, or adapted to cultivation; by whom the several portions of the country are claimed; if by Indians, the tenure by which they hold the land or claim to hold it; if held otherwise, by whom, under what grant or title, and your opinions as to the validity of such grant or title.

It is impossible, in the absence of more definite information than the Department is in possession of, to prescribe to you anything particular in regard to your duties; and, as the law creating your commission would itself imply, the object is to look to you for all the material to guide it in its future action in conducting its Indian and other relations in that country. The whole subject is left to you; and the foregoing remarks are merely thrown out as guides and landmarks to aid in conducting you to correct conclusions.

You will find somewhere on the borders of Mexico the government party engaged in the survey of the line between the United States and Mexico. It was contemplated, as you will see by the enclosed copies of letters from this office to the Secretary of the Interior, which contain the basis of your action, that at the time of asking an appropriation by Congress, you should act in concert with that party, as affording facilities of information and of personal safety that is all important to you. It is by no means intended that there shall be any official obligation on you to form this connection, but you will doubtless find it much to your advantage to do so; of this, however, you will be better able to judge when you reach the country and join the party. You will be provided with such letters to Bartlett, Esq., the head of the party, as will ensure to you a hearty co-operation on their part to whatever extent you may desire it.

You will find it necessary to procure an outfit of tents, camp-utensils, horses for yourselves and party, &c. &c., and to employ such persons as you may require as guards, hunters, &c. These you will provide, in your own discretion, to be charged to the appropriation in your hands. Should any public property remain in your hands at the close of your mission, you will dispose of it and credit the proceeds in your accounts.

I enclose copies of such letters and papers as may probably be useful to you, a list of which is annexed.

Another commission has been authorized, consisting of R. McKee, Geo. W. Barbour, and O. M. Wozencraft, to make treaties with the Indians in California. Should you meet at any time, which is scarcely to be expected, you will co-operate and act in concert so far as may be agreed on between you; and it is requested that, whenever this may be the case, there will be no misunderstanding as to your relative powers, or collision in

your understanding of your relative duties; it being understood that each board is independent of the other, and all intercourse between them will be harmonious.

It is desirable that you should, from time to time, report your progress to this office, accompanied by such views as you may deem of importance or interest. It is not expected, however, that you will make any formal report until the close of your mission, when you will make a general one of all your proceedings, embracing your journal.

Very respectfully,
Your obedient servant,
A. S. LOUGHERY,
Acting Commissioner.

E.

To the Hon. Secretary of War,
or the Commissioner of Indian Affairs.

SIR: I have the honor to report that, soon after my arrival here, and as soon as it was known among the numerous tribes of Indians bordering the settlements that the Governor had arrived, they flocked in. Chiefs, head men, warriors, and, in many instances, entire bands, expecting presents; making known that the whites had promised, from time to time, that when the laws of the United States were extended over Oregon, the Governor would bring them blankets, shirts, and such other articles as would be useful to them. At this time, I had received neither money nor instructions from the Indian Department, and consequently was unprepared to give them anything; although they felt disappointed at not receiving presents, they evinced a feeling of friendship towards us, and generally expressed a desire to sell their possessory rights to any portion of their country that our government should wish to purchase.

Early in April, I received ten thousand dollars (one hundred and sixty dollars less cost of transportation), a portion of which I have used for Indian purposes.

Having no assistance, neither agents nor sub-agents, I found it necessary to visit in person many of the tribes in their own country. In the month of April, I proceeded to the dales of the Columbia, called together the tribes and bands in that vicinity, including the De Chutes River and Yacamaw Indians, held a talk with them, made them some presents to the amount of near two hundred dollars, and had the gratification, at the request of the chief of the Yacamaws, to bring about a peace between that tribe and the Walla-wal-las, who were at that time engaged in war.

These tribes, I was pleased to find, were friendly and well disposed toward us, and, like the tribes bordering the settlements, anxious to sell their lands.

Early in the month of May, I received information of the murder of Wallace at Fort Nesqually, on Pugent's Sound, by the Sno-qualimick and Skywhamish Indians, and that the few American settlers in that country were much alarmed for the safety of their families, hourly expecting to be attacked by these Indians, who had threatened to destroy the settle-

ments. At that time there were no troops in the country, excepting some eight men under Lieut. G. W. Hawkins, of the rifles.

I at once concluded to visit the Sound, and assist in putting the settlers in the best possible condition to resist an attack—there being only ten families in that section of the country.

I accordingly proceeded, in company with Lieut. Hawkins and five men, taking with me muskets and ammunition, to place in the hands of the settlers. Fortunately, the day after my arrival at the Sound, I received an express from Major Hathaway, notifying me of his arrival at Fort Vancouver, with two companies of the 1st artillery, and of his readiness to move, if his services were required.

I hastened to inform the Indians, through Dr. Solmie, who has charge of the Hudson's Bay Company's Fort at Nesqually, of the arrival of our forces, for the purpose of preventing further outrage, until the troops could move in that direction.

A copy of my letter to Solmie is here given.

NEW MARKET, *May* 17, 1849.

WILLIAM F. SOLMIE, ESQ., *Nesqually*.

SIR: I have just learned by express that two companies of artillery have arrived at Vancouver, by the United States Steamer Massachusetts.

It was my intention to visit you at the fort; but owing to this fact, I have deemed it necessary to return without delay. I have, therefore, to make the particular request of you, not to furnish the Indians with ammunition, and to ask of you the favor to cause the hostile tribes, who have committed the outrage, to be informed that any repetition of the like conduct will be visited promptly with their complete destruction: that our force, which will be immediately increased, is at this time amply sufficient for an immediate expedition against them, and that the moment I am informed that any injury has been committed by them upon our people, they will be visited by sudden and severe chastisement.

By making this communication to them, you will greatly oblige

Your obedient servant,

(Signed) JOSEPH LANE.

When I wrote to Dr. Solmie, it was my intention, in the event that Major Hathaway should establish a post near Nesqually, to visit the Sound, have an understanding with the major, get his co-operation, and make a demand upon the chief of the above-mentioned tribes for the guilty persons, to be tried and punished for the murder of an American citizen, according to law. But soon after my return, about the middle of June, I received instructions, bearing date "War Department, Office of Indian Affairs, August 31st, 1848;" also information of the appointment of J. Quinn Thornton, George C. Preston, and Robert Newell, of Oregon, sub-agents, to be employed and reside in that territory, and requiring the performance of certain duties therein specified.

It was intended that these instructions should reach me at Saint Louis, on my way out, but failed so to do, and were afterwards sent to California by Lieut. Beale, which accounts for their delay in reaching me.

Before these instructions came to hand, I had seen most of the tribes and bands bordering the settlements, collected such information as I sup-

posed would be useful, and made such small presents (per accounts and vouchers) as in my judgment were necessary to conciliate their good will.

I promptly handed to Thornton and Newell their appointments; they executed their bonds, and took the oath required, as will be seen by their bonds, which have been forwarded. Mr. Preston was then, and is now absent from the territory, and it is supposed will not return. I therefore, of necessity, divided the territory into two sub-agency districts, and assigned J. Quinn Thornton to that part of the Territory of Oregon lying north of the Columbia river, and Newell to the south of the Columbia: and on the 28th day of June, the above-named sub-agents were furnished with their instructions touching the points embodied in said communication.

As I am anxious in this report to give a true and reliable statement of facts, just as they are, that the government may be placed in possession of a true history of our Indian affairs in Oregon, and as both the sub-agents have submitted lengthy reports, it will not, I hope, be considered improper for me to mention, first, that Mr. Newell is an old mountaineer, having spent ten years in the mountains (from 1829 to 1839), where he followed trapping, by which means he acquired a good knowledge of the tribes and their country. From 1839 to the present time he has resided within the district to which he is assigned to duty, and has become well acquainted with the Indians in the valley of the Willammette; speaks tolerably well the tongue of several of the tribes, and from his knowledge of the Indians and their country, without visiting them or travelling over the country, has made out and submitted his report, from which I make such abstracts as, in my opinion, are of sufficient importance to entitle them to your consideration.

The *Shoshonee* or *Snake Indians* inhabit a section of country west of the Rocky Mountains; from the summit of these mountains north, along Wind River Mountains to Henry's Fork, down Henry's Fork to the mouth of Lewis or Snake river, down the same to about forty miles below Fort Hall, thence southerly to the Great Salt Lake, thence easterly to the summit, by way of the head waters of Bear river. These Indians are divided into small bands, and are to be found scattered in the mountains, and are called Diggers. They are not hostile, and are poor and miserable. Small bands of this tribe are scattered from the head waters of Snake river to the Grand Round—a distance of four or five hundred miles. It is almost impossible to ascertain their exact number. The main band numbers about seven hundred; the total number of the entire tribe is about *two thousand*. They subsist principally upon fish, roots, grass seed, &c. They have a few horses; are indifferently armed; are well-disposed toward the whites, and kill but little game. But little of their land is susceptible of cultivation, with the exception of that portion now occupied by the Mormons.

The *Ponashta* Indians occupy a large district of country south of Snake river, from forty miles below Fort Hall to the Grand Round, south in the direction of Salt Lake, and west toward the California Mountains. This tribe is divided into small bands, and are so intermarried with the Shoshonees that it is almost impossible to discriminate between them. The Powashtas predominate, however. They are a

warlike people; are poor; have a few arms, and live principally by hunting and fishing. They number about 80 warriors; total, 550.

The *Coutenay* Indians live partly in the British possessions and partly in Oregon Territory. That portion of the tribe living in this territory comprises about four hundred souls, of whom one hundred are capable of bearing arms, which they procure from the Hudson's Bay Company. They have but little land fit for cultivation; live by hunting, and have many horses. Although they have no mission, they frequent the Calespelins, by which means they derive some instructions from the Catholic missionaries there. Total number 400.

The *Salish*, or *Flat Head* Indians, occupy from Bitter Root river, a fork of the Columbia, all the country drained by that stream down to what is called the Hell Gate, a distance of probably 150 miles. Their country is narrow and broken; but little of it suitable for cultivation. Total number about 320, of whom 100 are warriors. They till the soil in small quantities on Bitter Root river, under the direction of the Jesuit Mission; have horses and cattle; are not inclined to rove, and are a brave and noble race, friendly to the whites. They are well armed, and hunt buffalo annually; 320.

The Calespelin Indians are in two bands, and occupy a large portion of country, commencing below the Salish tribe, and extending to near Fort Colville, and north-east among the lakes. They number over 1200. One of these bands have small spots of good land, where they raise peas, potatoes, &c.; they also have some horses, cattle, and fine hogs. Are friendly and brave, indifferently armed, and live on fish, roots, game, &c. They hunt buffalo. There is a Catholic mission in their country. They number about 450 warriors; total number 1200.

The *Pouderas*, or *Squeailps*, occupy the country east of Colville; are poor, friendly, tolerably well armed, and annually hunt buffalo. They number about 1200, of whom 450 are warriors; total 1200.

The *Kettle Falls*, or *Colville* Indians, live between the Calespelin tribe and Fort Colville, above the small lakes; are divided into two bands, their total number amounting to 800, 100 of whom are warriors. They have a few horses, no cattle, badly armed, well disposed, and live on fish and roots. There is a Catholic mission in their country. They have some good lands, which are mostly occupied by the Hudson's Bay Company. Total 800.

The *Cœur d'Helene*, or *Printed Hearts*, live between the Spokans and Calespelin. Their country is very fertile, and under the direction of the Catholic Mission; they cultivate the same. They live on fish, roots, and small game; they have some few arms, and are friendly; number 500, of which 40 are warriors.

The *Spokan* tribe occupy the country between Fort Colville and Saaptin; they are divided into many bands, who are all friendly. They number about 1000. Previous to the Waillatpue massacres, they had a mission among them, from which they received much information; but it is now vacated. They have been accustomed to receive small presents from the Hudson's Bay Company. They are well armed, and live on buffalo, fish, and roots. Total number 1000.

The *Oukinegans* inhabit the country north of Fort Colville; are well armed, and number about 700; they are well disposed toward the whites.

The *Sempoils* live on the Columbia, near Kettle Falls; are well disposed,

but very poor. They number about 500; have some horses, and a few guns; they subsist on fish, roots, &c. &c.

The *Necpercie* Indians inhabit a large portion of country on the Snake, Clearwater, and Salmon rivers. They are an intelligent and good people, and have very numerous herds of horses and cattle. A portion of their country is very good, on which they raise a variety of vegetables, &c. They are kind to our people, and are well armed. There has been a Presbyterian mission among them. The total number of this tribe is estimated at about 1500, some 400 of whom are warriors, more or less under the influence of the Hudson's Bay Company.

The *Paloas* Indians inhabit a section of country north of the Cayuse tribe, and number about 300. They have some horses and cattle; are much scattered, indifferently armed; hunt buffalo, but live principally upon fish, roots and small game. They are a quiet people, but are not fond of Americans; to some extent under the influence of the Hudson's Bay Company.

The *Cayuse* Indians inhabit the country from the foot of the Blue Mountains to within 25 miles of Walla-Walla. They are a haughty, proud, and overbearing people, as also very superstitious. They have large herds of horses and cattle, and live on fish, roots, berries, and game; they are well armed, and are through fear on amicable terms with the whites. Their band consists of about 800, 200 of whom are warriors.

The *Walla-Walla* Indians possess the country on the Columbia, near Fort Walla-Walla; have large herds of horses and cattle, and are well armed and friendly to the whites. They number 1000. They cultivate their soil in small quantities, but live principally on fish, roots, and berries. They are considerably under the influence of the Hudson's Bay Company.

The *De Chutes* Indians are a part of the Wascopan tribe, and live upon a river of that name. Their country is poor, high, broken, sandy, and barren, yet it affords good grazing, their stocks being in good order the year round. They are very poor, have but few arms, are well disposed, and number about 300. They live on fish and berries.

The *Wascopan* Indians number about 200, and live on the east side of the Cascade Mountains; their soil is not good, and they have no disposition to cultivate what they have. They are poor and thievish, and live on fish, roots and berries. There is a Catholic Mission among them. They are indifferently armed, and friendly to the whites.

The *Mole Alley* Indians range in the Cascade Mountains, and claim no land in the valley. Their whole number is about 100—20 warriors. They are a brave and warlike people, and not fond of Americans. They are well armed, and live principally by the chase.

The *Clackamas* Indians live upon a river of that name, which empties into the Willammette, one mile below Oregon city. They number about 60, and are considered industrious. They have but few arms, and are friendly. They live on fish and roots.

The *Willammette* Indians live upon the east side of the river of that name near the falls. They are an inoffensive people—have but very few arms, and number in all about 20. The Willammette falls affords them a fine fishery.

The *Clickitals* claim a small tract of land at the head of the Willammette valley, on the west side of that river. They own quite a number of horses; are well armed; brave and warlike; but on good terms with the

whites. They live principally by the chase; number about 180, of whom 85 are warriors.

The *Calipoa* Indians are found on either side of the Willammette river. They are a degraded, worthless and indolent people; they are poorly armed, and entirely inoffensive; they live on roots, fish, and berries. They number about 60.

The *Snaltine* Indians occupy that portion of the country west of the Willammette river from its mouth to the mouth of the Yam Hill, a distance of sixty miles—thence west to the coast range of mountains. They number about sixty souls—thirty of whom are warriors; they are a degraded, mischievous and thievish set; they have but few arms.

The *Yam Hill* Indians are a small tribe who claim the country drained by a river of that name, which is mostly taken up by the whites. They are poor; have a few horses; are poorly armed; and are well disposed; they number about 90, of whom 19 are warriors.

The *Suck-a-nior* Indians claim all the country drained by a stream of that name west of the Willammette and south of the Yam Hill rivers. They are a part of the Calipoa tribe, and number 15 in all; of whom 5 are warriors; they are friendly to the whites, very poor, and have greatly diminished in the last few years. Their soil is good, and is mostly taken up by the whites. They live on fish, roots, &c.

The *Umpqua* Indians occupy a valley of that name, and are much scattered. They live in small bands, are poor, well disposed, well armed, and live by the chase, as also on fish, roots, &c.; they number about 200.

The *Killamuck* Indians inhabit the coast range of mountains, a long stretch of country interspersed with small prairies. They are not friendly to the whites; they number about 200.

The *Clat-sa-canin* Indians inhabit a part of the range along the coast to the Columbia river, north of the Killamucks and to the coast. They number about 300.

The *Clatsop* Indians claim a section of country on the south side of the Columbia at its mouth, from Cape "Look Out" on the coast of Astoria—subsist principally on fish; they are intelligent and friendly, and much inclined to dissipation. There are but few of this tribe left—about fifty is the extent of their number. The whites occupy all their prairie lands.

The *Catelamet* Indians claim the country on the Columbia river from Astoria, about thirty miles up the river. Fifty-eight are all that are left of a once large band. They are a good people—have no land susceptible of cultivation—subsist upon fish, and are quite poor.

The *Calooit* tribe claim the country above the *Catelamet* tribe to Oak Point on the Columbia river. They possess no land suitable for agricultural purposes; they are poor, number about 200, and subsist on fish, roots and fowls; they have a few arms.

The *Wakamucks*, *Namanamin*, and *Namoit* are bands and parts of bands that claim the country from Oak Point to the mouth of the Willammette, including Wyath's Island. They have become so reduced that they have united, and now live together or near each other. Number not known.

Second. Mr. Thornton resides in this city, where he received his instructions on the day above mentioned, and was urged to proceed to the discharge of his duty. On the 30th of July he left this city for Pugent's

Sound, where he remained a short time. He saw some of the Indians and made them a few presents. From Dr. Solmie, chief trader of the Hudson's Bay Company, at Fort Nesqually, he received such information relative to the Indians and their country as he has embodied in his report. He returned to this city in August, and submitted a statistical report, giving the name and number of each tribe; their habits, disposition, &c. From this report, aided with a knowledge of the Indians and their country, obtained on my visit to the Sound, and from such information as I have gathered from the Indians in that section, many of whom have visited me, I have made this portion of my report, which is as correct as it could be made within the time given. Mr. Thornton in his report omits the mention of horses, property, and arms of any of the tribes, but as I have been among several of them, and knowing them to be well armed, have made a statement accordingly.

The *Makaw*, or Cape Flattery Indians, occupy the country about Cape Flattery and the coast for some distance southward and eastward to the boundary of the Haalum or Nootlalum lands; number not ascertained, but supposed to be 1000—warlike—disposition towards the whites not known—live by fishing and hunting.

The *Nooselalum* Indians occupy the country about Hood's Canal, Duginoss, Port Discovery, and coast to the westward. Total number about 1400, of whom 200 are warriors; disposition not known; they raise a few vegetables, but subsist principally by hunting and fishing.

The *Snoquamish* Indians occupy the country about Port Orchard, west side of Whidly's Island. Total number about 500; well disposed; live by fishing and labor. They have a few horses.

The *Homamish*, Hottimamish, Squahemaumish, Sayhaynamish, and Sulchafsamish Indians occupy the country from the narrows along the western shore of Puget's Sound; friendly and well disposed. Total number about 500; subsist by labor and fishing.

The Twanoh and Skokomish Indians live along the shore of Hood's Canal; number about 200; friendly and well disposed, subsist by labor and fishing.

The Squally-a-mish, Pual-lep-a-mish, and Sinuamish Indians live about Nesqually, Puallep and Sinuamish rivers. Number about 550; friendly and well disposed; live by labor and fishing.

The Sinahamish Indians live on a river of that name, and southern extremity of Whidly's Island. Total number about 350; friendly and well disposed; live by labor and fishing.

The Snoqualamick Indians live on the Snoqualamick river, a south branch of the Sinahomish. Total number about 350; warlike, inclined to be hostile, live by fishing and hunting; well armed, and have a few horses.

The Skeywhamish Indians live on the Skeywhamish river, a north branch of Sinahomish. Total number about 450; have some arms; disposition doubtful; live by fishing and hunting.

The Skagats live on the Skagat river, down to the ocean towards the north end of Whidly's Island. Total number about 500; friendly and well-disposed; live by farming and fishing.

The Nooklulumie Indians live about Ballingham's Bay; total number about 220; warlike; disposition to the whites not known; live by hunting and fishing.

The Cowlitez Indians live on the Cowlitez river, from its mouth to the settlements. They number about 120; they have few arms; are well-disposed; have a few horses, and live by hunting and fishing.

The Chenooks live at Baker's Bay. Total number about 100; but few guns; friendly to the whites, live by hunting and fishing.

The Quenoil and Chehaylis tribes live on the Chehaylis river. Total number about 300; well-disposed; live by hunting and fishing.

The Kathlamit, Konick, and Wakanasceces Indians live about Kathland, Oak Point, and the fisheries upon the Columbia river, opposite the upper mouth of the Willammette. Total number about 150; they are friendly and well-disposed; live by hunting, fishing, and on roots.

The Telhulmit Indians live about the Dales, on the north side of the Columbia river. Total number about 200; live by hunting and fishing, and are friendly.

The *Wyampam* Indians live about the falls of the Columbia river, north side. Total number about 130; warlike; well-disposed toward the whites; live by hunting, fishing, and on roots.

The *Yacamaws* live on Yacamaw river, between the Dales of the Columbia and the coast. This tribe are related to the Clickitals, who occupy the country north of the Columbia, in the vicinity of Mount St. Helens. Total number of all, about 1500; warlike; well-disposed towards the whites; have many horses; live by hunting and fishing. There is a Catholic mission among them.

The *Piscahoose* Indians live on a river of the same name. Total number about 350; warlike; well-disposed toward the whites; live by hunting and fishing.

I here take occasion to introduce extracts from Mr. Thornton's report in relation to his course in the affair of the murder of Wallace by the Snoqualimick Indians.

"On the 7th ult., I arrived at Fort Nesqually. I immediately proceeded to investigate the facts connected with the killing of Mr. Wallace." "I sent messengers to Haughtickymun, head chief of the Snoqualimick tribe; I advised him to arrest the offenders and deliver them over to Capt. B. H. Hill, and as an inducement offered to him eighty blankets as a reward, if this were done in three weeks. I authorized Capt. Hill, of the 1st Artillery, to double the reward, and to offer it in my name as sub-agent, if the murderers were not delivered up in three weeks."

In my instructions to Mr. Thornton, I said nothing about the murder of Wallace, nor did I intend that he should interfere in the premises, as it was my intention, on the arrival of the troops at Nesqually, to visit the sound and demand the murderers, and make the Indians know that they *should* give them up for punishment, and that hereafter all outrages should be promptly punished, being well satisfied that there is no mode of treatment so appropriate as prompt and severe punishment for wrong doing. It is bad policy, under any consideration, to hire them to make reparation, for the reasons, to wit: first, it holds out inducements to the Indians for the commission of murder by way of speculation; for instance, they would murder some American, await the offering of a large reward for the apprehension of the murderers; this done, they would deliver up some of their slaves as the guilty, for whom they would receive ten times the amount that they would otherwise get for them. Second, it has a tendency to make them underrate our ability and inclination to

chastise by force, or make war upon them for such conduct, which, in my opinion, is the only proper method of treating them for such offences.

A short time after Mr. Thornton's return to this city, I received a letter from Major Hathaway, informing me that six Indians, charged with being the principal actors in the murder of Wallace, had been brought in by the Indians of the Snoqualimick tribe, and delivered to Capt. Hill, 1st artillery, commanding the forces at Steilacoom, near Fort Nesqually.

Chief Justice Bryant has gone to Steilacoom for the purpose of holding a court for their trial. Although I cannot approve the policy of offering to Indians so large a reward under any circumstances, yet in this case it had been done, and I wrote by Judge Bryant to Dr. Solmie as follows:

OREGON CITY, *Sept.* 24, 1849.

DR. SOLMIE:—

DEAR SIR: Chief Justice Bryant goes to the sound to try the six Indians charged with the murder of Wallace. If the Indians are found to be the guilty ones, the reward offered by the sub-agent, Mr. Thornton, must be paid. In that event, you will please hand the Indians who arrested and brought them in the blankets promised them by the sub-agent, and forward the account for payment.

With great respect, I am, sir, your obedient servant,

(Signed) JOSEPH LANE.

A few days after the judge left for Steilacoom, Solmie forwarded his account for payment, stating that on the delivery of the six Indians the reward of eighty blankets had been paid to the Indians who arrested and brought them in, which account I have declined paying until I can know whether they are the guilty ones.

It will be seen that there is within the Territory of Oregon, so far as reported, sixty-five tribes and bands of Indians; some of them are mere bands, and will soon become extinct. Two tribes not mentioned in the report will be noticed hereafter. Thirty tribes or bands live north of the Columbia, and the remainder South of the Columbia.

There have been no conventional arrangements entered into between the whites and Indians which requires the action of Congress.

The Indians are scattered over the entire Territory, and for the purpose of maintaining friendly relations with and proper control of them, I would respectfully recommend the following division of the Territory for agency purposes, to wit:—

An agent to be located at or near the Grand Round, for the tribes and bands living south of the Columbia and east of the Cascade range to Fort Boise; and a sub-agent to be located at or near Fort Hall, for the tribes between Fort Boise and the summit of the Rocky Mountains.

The Rogue river Indians, not above mentioned, occupy the country on both sides of Rogue river, from where the road to California crosses to the mouth of the same, and on the coast they number some seven or eight hundred; they are a warlike and roguish people, and have lately given much trouble to small parties of our people returning from the gold mines; have succeeded in killing some, wounding some, and robbing others, by which means they have got several thousand dollars of gold,

many horses, and some guns. Owing to their recent success, it is to be feared that we will have some trouble with these Indians.

A sub-agency should be established, as near this point as practicable, say on the Umpqua, for all the tribes south of the Columbia, and west of the Cascade range, and a garrison of one or two companies established in their country for the protection of our people travelling in that direction.

In a recent trip which I made across the coast range of mountains, I found on the Yacona Bay, which is about one hundred and sixty miles south of the mouth of the Columbia, the Yaconee Indians, from which tribe the bay takes its name. They live along the coast on both sides of the bay; are poor, well disposed, live principally by fishing. Number about two hundred.

There is no point in the territory where an agent is more required than at or near Puget's Sound. An agency should be established there, and the agent should be promptly at his post. The Indians are numerous, and some of them inclined to be troublesome, but with the services of a good agent they could be managed and made friendly. I am inclined to think that at this time it is *not indispensably* necessary to establish any other agency north of the Columbia—the one at the sound would have charge of all the tribes on that side of the Columbia.

One interpreter to each agency will be required, whose services cannot be procured for the sum fixed by law.

The following amounts will be necessary for the erection of agency buildings and fixtures to each agency:—

For fuel, stationery, and travelling expenses to each agency,	$2,500 00
For presents to the Indians, necessary to conciliate their good will, ...	800 00
For the Indians of the Columbia, $1000; to those south of said river, $1,500, ...	2,500 00
For provisions for Indians, and visiting agency, to each agency,	100 00

It will be necessary to alter the law, so as to raise the salary of the agents and interpreters.

You will perceive that the figures above made are above the prices heretofore fixed by the law of Congress; but from the high price of labor, provisions, &c., I feel confident that the sums set down are not too large.

I would call the attention of the Department to the fact that Mr. Thornton has resigned his office of sub-agent for the 2d district, and Mr. Newell is absent from the territory—having gone to California—consequently I am without an assistant.

The Cayuse nation remains unpunished for the murder of the unfortunate Dr. Whitman and his family; the eyes of the surrounding nations are upon us, watching our movements in relation to this cold-blooded massacre, and if the guilty be not punished they will construe it as a license for the most atrocious outrages; and scenes of a similar character will be enacted by other tribes, who, by our example toward the guilty Cayuse, will be incited to gratify any malicious spirit with the blood of Americans, and our suffering the guilty in this instance to escape a just punishment will be to them an assurance of their own safety. Indeed, the chiefs of some of the neighboring tribes have informed me that they have already had difficulty in restraining their tribe from joining the Cayuses, and they are anxious the murderers should be brought to punishment, as it would deter their own bands from crime.

In concluding this report, I take the liberty to call your special attention to the following extract from my message to the Legislative Assembly.

"Surrounded, as many of the tribes and bands now are by the whites whose arts of civilization, by destroying the resources of the Indians, doom them to poverty, want and crime; the extinguishment of their title by purchase, and the locating them in a district removed from the settlements, is a measure of the most vital importance to them. Indeed, the cause of humanity calls loudly for their removal, from causes and influences so fatal to their existence. This measure is one of equal interest to our own people."

JOSEPH LANE.

OFFICE OF SUPERINTENDENT OF INDIAN AFFAIRS,
Territory of Oregon, Oregon City, Oct. 13*th*, 1849.

Since writing the above, Chief Justice Bryant has returned from the trial of the Indians, charged with the murder of Wallace; and at my request, the following report has been by him submitted :—

OREGON CITY, *October the* 10*th*, 1849.

His Excellency, JOSEPH LANE.

SIR: In compliance with your request to know the result of the trial of the six Snoqualimick Indians for the murder of Wallace, in April last, I have the honor to inform you that in pursuance of the provisions of an act of the Legislative Assembly for the Territory of Oregon, attaching the county of Lewis to the first judicial district in said Territory, and appointing the 1st Monday in October at Steilacoom as the time and place of holding the District Court of the United States for said county, I opened and held said court at the time and place appointed. Capt. B. F. Hill of the first artillery, U. S. A., delivered to the Marshal of the Territory six Indians of the Snoqualimick tribe, given up by said tribe as the murderers of Wallace, namely, Kassass, Quallahwort, Steilharrier, Tattam, Whyerk and Quatthlinkyne, all of whom were indicted for murder, and the two first named, Kassas and Quallahwort, were convicted and executed—the other four were found not guilty by the jury. Those who were found guilty were clearly so; as to three of the others that were acquitted, I was satisfied with the finding of the jury. It was evident they were guilty in a less degree, if guilty at all, than those convicted; as to the fourth, I had no idea that he was guilty at all; there was no evidence against him, and all the witnesses swore they did not [see him] during the affray or attack on Fort Nesqually.

It is not improbable that he was a slave—whom the guilty chiefs that were convicted expected to place in their stead, as a satisfaction for the American murdered. Two other Americans were wounded badly by shots, and an Indian child, that afterwards died. The effect produced by this trial was salutary, and I have no doubt will long be remembered by the tribe. The whole tribe, I would judge, were present at the execution, and a vast gathering of the Indians from other tribes on the Sound—and they were made to understand that our laws would punish them promptly for every murder they committed, and that we would have no satisfaction short of all who acted in the murder of our citizens.

I learned that this tribe is the most fierce and warlike of any on the Sound, and often go through other tribes in armed bands, and commit murders, take slaves and plunder. I could not find that any blame was attached to the officers at Fort Nesqually, or the American citizens who were present.

To the end that the trial might be conducted fairly, I appointed Judge A. P. Skinner, whom you had engaged to go out to attend to their prosecution, District Attorney, for the time, and ordered that he be allowed for his services $250; and I also appointed to defend them David Stone, Esq., an attorney also sent out by you to defend them, and I made an allowance of record to him for $250. This compensation I deemed reasonable; they have had to travel 200 miles from their respective homes, camp in the woods, as well as all the rest of us, and endured a great deal of fatigue in the manner of travelling, in batteaux and canoes by water. Many of the grand and petit jurors were summoned at a distance of 200 miles from their homes, and although the transportation may have cost some more to the Department than bringing the Indians into the more settled districts, and with them the witnesses, with a sufficient escort for protection (which I very much doubt), yet I have no hesitation in believing that the policy pursued here more than repaid any additional expense that may have been incurred. I directed the Marshal to keep a careful account of expenses and report the same to you, which he has doubtless done. There are not nearer than this place in the Judicial District the requisite number of lawful jurors to the place appointed to hold the court (which is the only American fort at the Sound), so sparsely is the country around the Sound settled.

I will be glad to furnish you any further particulars if it be found necessary. And have the honor to be, very truly, your obed't serv't,

WM. P. BRYANT.

I am clearly of opinion that the trial and punishment of the Indians, in the presence of their tribe and the other tribes and bands bordering the Sound was the true policy; and has no doubt made an impression upon their minds sufficient to deter them from similar offences. With this view of the case, on the receipt of Maj. Hathaway's letter informing me of the arrest of these Indians, I immediately submitted a communication to the Legislative Assembly, from which I take the following extract:

"I have just received a communication from Maj. Hathaway, 1st Artillery, commanding 11th Military Department, advising me that Capt. Hill, commanding at Steilacoom, has now in confinement six Indians of the Snoquallimick tribe, principal actors in the murder of Wallace; I am well satisfied that the trial and punishment of these guilty persons in the presence of their people will have a good effect upon the tribes in that quarter.

"I therefore request that you will, without delay, pass an act attaching Lewis County to the 1st Judicial District, for judicial purposes, and authorize the holding a term of said District Court therein on the 1st Monday in October next."

For the purpose of affording a fair, impartial, and properly conducted trial, I employed Mr. Skinner to go with the court to prosecute the criminals, and Mr. Stone to defend them. The court ordered an allowance of $250 to each of them, which I have paid out of the Indian fund in my

hands. I have also paid to the Indians who worked the boats for the conveyance of the court and jury, $180. This expense was necessary, for the reason that there is no other mode of travel, there being no roads in the direction of Puget's Sound, and consequently they had to go down the Columbia to the mouth of Cowlitz, and up that rapid stream to the settlements, and then across the country to the Sound.

The total expense of holding the court at Steilacoom for the trial of these Indians amounts to $1,899 54 cts. Reward of eighty blankets, $480; making the sum total of $2,379 54 cts.

Deduct from this sum the $680, and the reward of $480, will leave a balance of $1,219 54 cts. to be paid by the Marshal as soon as he can get funds.

I have just paid the amount above specified out of the Indian fund—there being no other government funds in the Territory. The law of Congress appropriated a certain amount to defray the expenses of the Legislative Assembly, &c. &c., but the Secretary of the Territory has not received a single cent.

The Legislative Assembly have been convened, held their session, and adjourned, without funds to pay their per diem allowance, or to print the laws.

I have observed the strictest economy in the management of our Indian affairs. I have made but few presents, and in travelling through their country on several visits which I found it necessary to make, I have incurred but little expense.

No funds have been forwarded to the Marshal, which subjects the court to great inconvenience and operates oppressively upon the people, who have had to travel, as in the case above mentioned, a distance of 200 miles to serve as jurymen; and this seriously obstructs the affording of that justice which the people are entitled to.

I hope you will readily allow the accounts above mentioned, to wit: to Messrs. Skinner and Stone, $500; $180 for transportation, and $480 for the blankets. Mr. Thornton, the sub-agent, tendered his resignation previous to the trial, and there was no person in the service of government to prosecute or defend the Indians.

Everything has been done that could be to prevent the introduction of spirituous liquors among the Indians: notwithstanding, I have recently heard of many violations of the law, by vessels coming into the Columbia, and particularly at Baker's Bay and Astoria. One of these offenders has recently been fined by Judge Pratt $500 for selling liquor to Indians. It will, however, be difficult to stop the traffic, without the services of a good sub-agent to reside in that immediate vicinity.

I would, therefore, respectfully advise the appointment of some suitable person residing at or near Astoria to that office.

With great respect, I am, sir, your obed't serv't,

JOSEPH LANE,

Ex-Officio Superintendent Indian Affairs, Territory of Oregon.

OFFICE OF SUPERINTENDENT OF INDIAN AFFAIRS,

Territory of Oregon, Oregon City, October 22, 1849.

P. S.—I have received no instructions from Washington, nor communications of any kind, of later date than October 1848. J. L.

F.

Statement exhibiting the amount of Investments for Indian account in State stocks, &c.

Names of the tribes for whose account stock is held in trust.	Names of the States which issued the bonds.	Rate per c't.	Amount of each lot of bonds.	Aggregate amount of the bonds for each tribe.	Amount of the annual interest on each.	Aggregate amount of the annual interest for each tribe.	Amount of the cost of each lot of bonds.	Aggregate cost of the bonds for each tribe.	When the interest is payable.	Where the interest is payable.	Where the interest is deposited until wanted.	Treaties, on reference to which it may be seen for what objects the interest is applied.
Cherokees	Kentucky	5	$94,000 00		$4,700 00		$94,000 00		Semi-ann.	N. Y.	Tr. U. S.	Treaty, Dec. 1835.
	Tennessee	5	250,000 00		12,500 00		250,000 00		do	do	do	do
	Alabama	5	300,000 00		15,000 00		300,000 00		do	do	do	do
	Maryland	6	761 39		45 68		880 00		Quarterly	Balt.	do	do
	Michigan	6	64,000 00		3,840 00		69,120 00		Semi-ann.	N. Y.	do	do
	Maryland	5	41,138 00		2,056 90		42,490 00		Quarterly	Balt.	do	Treaty, Feb. 27, 1819.
	Missouri	5½	10,000 00		550 00		10,000 00		Semi-ann.	N. Y.	do	do
				$759,899 39		$38,692 58		$766,490 00				
Chippewas, Ottawas, and Pottawotomies (Wills)	Maryland	6	130,850 43		7,851 02		150,000 00		Quarterly	Balt.	do	Treaty, Sep. 1833.
	U. S. loan, 1847	6	21,791 83		1,307 51		25,707 10		Semi-ann.	Wash.	do	do
	U. S. loan, 1842	6	39,921 93		2,395 31		44,204 40		do	do	do	do
	U. S. loan, 1843	5	157 60		7 88		156 00		do	do	do	do
				192,721 79		11,561 72		220,067 50				
Chippewas, Ottawas, and Pottawotomies (Education)	Indiana	5	68,000 00		3,400 00		72,264 09		Semi-ann.	N. Y.	do	do
	U. S. loan, 1847	6	6,525 54		391 53		7,697 97		do	Wash.	do	do
	U. S. loan, 1842	6	5,556 71		333 40		6,016 05		do	do	do	do
				80,082 25		4,124 93		85,978 11				
Incompetent Chickasaws,	Indiana	5		2,000 00		100 00		2,000 00	do	N. Y.	do	Treaty, May, 1834.
Chickasaw orphans	Arkansas	5	3,000 00		150 00		3,000 00		do	do	do	do
	U. S. loan	6	770 03		46 20		908 38		do	Wash.	do	do
	U. S. loan, 1842	6	433 68		26 02		508 01		do	do	do	do
				4,203 71		222 22		4,416 39				
Shawnees	Maryland	6	29,341 50		1,760 49		33,912 40		Quarterly	Balt.	do	Treaty, Aug. 1831.
	Kentucky	5	1,000 80		50 00		980 00		Semi-ann.	N. Y.	do	do
	U. S. loan, 1842	6	1,734 71		104 08		2,032 03		do	Wash.	do	do
				32,076 21		1,914 57		36,924 43				
Senecas	Kentucky	5		5,000 00		250 00		4,900 00	do	N. Y.	do	Treaty, Feb. 1831.
Senecas and Shawnees	Kentucky	5	6,000 00		300 00		5,880 00		do	do	do	do
	Missouri	5½	7,000 00		385 00		7,121 87		do	do	do	do
	U. S. loan, 1843	5	3,641 04		182 05		3,713 87					
				16,641 04		867 05		16,715 74				
Kanzas schools	Missouri	5½	16,000 00		990 00		18,000 00		do	do	do	Treaty, June, 1825.
	U. S. loan, 1847	6	1,540 06		92 40		1,816 75		do	Wash.	do	do
	U. S. loan, 1843	5	2,700 00		135 00		2,727 27		do	do	do	do
	U. S. loan, 1842	6	4,444 66		266 67		5,026 30		do	do	do	do
				26,684 72		1,484 07		27,570 32				
Menomonees	Kentucky	5	77,000 00		3,850 00		75,460 00		do	N. Y.	do	Treaty, Sep. 1836.
	U. S. loan, 1843	5	3,117 38		155 87		3,179 72		do	Wash.	do	do
	U. S. loan, 1842	6	26,114 88		1,566 89		29,604 48		do	do	do	do
	U. S. loan, 1847	6	21,321 10		1,279 26		22,601 16		do	do	do	do
				127,553 36		6,852 02		130,925 36				

F.—*Statement exhibiting the amount of investments for Indian account in State stocks, &c.*

Names of the tribes for whose account stock is held in trust.	Names of the States which issued the bonds.	Rate per c't.	Amount of each lot of bonds.	Aggregate amount of the bonds for each tribe.	Amount of the annual interest on each.	Aggregate amount of the annual interest for each tribe.	Amount of the cost of each lot of bonds.	Aggregate cost of the bonds for each tribe.	When the interest is payable.	Where the interest is payable.	Where the interest is deposited until wanted.	Treaties, on reference to which it may be seen for what objects the interest is applied.
Chippeas and Ottawas	Kentucky	5	77,000 00		3,850 00		75,460 00		Semi-ann.	N. Y.	Tr. U. S.	Treaty, March, 1836.
	Michigan	6	3,000 00		180 00		3,000 00		do	do	do	do
	U. S. loan, 1843	5	6,368 27		318 41		6,426 46		do	Wash.	do	do
	U. S. loan, 1842	6	16,588 97		995 34		18,183 30		do	do	do	do
	U. S. loan, 1847	6	14,374 47		862 46		16,700 62		do	do	do	do
				117,331 71		6,206 21		119,770 38				
Creek orphans - -	Alabama	5	82,000 00		4,100 00		82,000 00		do	N. Y.	do	Treaty, June, 1832.
	Missouri	5½	28,000 00		1,540 00		28,487 48		do	do	do	do
	U. S. loan, 1843	5	13,700 00		685 00		13,840 00		do	Wash.	do	do
	U. S. loan, 1842	6	49,900 84		2,994 05		56,078 03		do	do	do	do
				173,600 84		9,319 05		180,405 51				
Choctaws, under convention with Chickasaws	Alabama	5		500,000 00		25,000 00		500,000 00	do	N. O.	do	Treaty, Jan. 17, 1837.
Delawares (education)	U. S. loan, 1842	6		7,806 28		468 38		9,144 27	do	Wash.	do	Treaty, 1838.
Osages (education)	U. S. loan, 1843	5	7,400 00		370 00		7,474 74		do	do	do	Treaty, 1825.
	U. S. loan, 1842	6	24,679 56		1,480 00		27,656 76		do	do	do	do
				32,079 56		1,850 77		35,131 50				
Stockbridge & Munsees	U. S. loan, 1842	6		5,204 16		312 25		6,096 16	do	Wash.	do	Treaty, May, 1840.
Choctaws (education)	U. S. loan, 1842	6	60,893 62		3,653 61		68,236 73		do	do	do	Treaty, Sep. 1830.
	U. S. loan, 1843	5	1,545 44		77 27		1,530 00		do	do	do	do
	U. S. loan, 1847	6	18,026 97		1,081 61		19,979 75		do	do	do	do
				80,466 03		4,812 49		89,746 48				
Chippewas of Swan Cr'k	U. S. loan, 1843	5		5,869 43		293 47		5,986 82	do	do	do	Treaty, May, 1834.
Ottawas of Blanchards' Forks - - -	U. S. loan, 1843	5		7,850 41		392 52		8,007 42	do	do	do	Treaty, Aug. 1831.
Ottawas of Rochedo Boeng - - -	U. S. loan, 1843	5		1,650 43		82 52		1,683 44	do	do	do	do
				2,178,721 32		114,806 82		2,251,959 83				

DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR,
Office Indian Affairs, November 27th, 1850.

G.

Statement exhibiting the annual interest appropriated by Congress to pay the following tribes of Indians, in lieu of investing the sum of money provided by treaties and laws in stocks.

Names of tribes.	Amount provided by treaty for investment.	Rate per cent.	Amount of interest annually appropriated.	Authority by which made.
Delawares . . .	$46,080	5	$2,304	Treaty, September 29, 1829.
Chippewas and Ottawas	200,000	6	12,000	Resolution of the Senate, May 27, 1836.
Sioux of Mississippi .	300,000	5	15,000	Treaty, September 29, 1837.
Sacs and Foxes of Missouri	175,400	5	8,770	Treaty, October 21, 1837.
Winnebagoes . . .	1,185,000	5	59,250	Treaties, November 1, 1837, and October 13, 1846.
Sacs and Foxes, Mississippi	1,000,000	5	50,000	Treaties, October 21, 1837, and October 11, 1842.
Iowas	157,500	5	7,875	Resolution of the Senate, January 19, 1838.
Osages	69,120	5	3,456	Do. do. do. do.
Creeks	350,000	5	17,500	Treaty, November 23, 1838.
Senecas of New York .	75,000	5	3,750	Treaty, May 20, 1842, and law of Congress, June 27, 1846.
Kanzas	200,000	5	10,000	Treaty, January 14, 1846.
Pottawatomies . .	643,000	5	32,150	Treaty, June 5, 1846.
Choctaws . . .	872,000	5	43,600	Treaty, September 27, 1830, and laws of 1842 and 1845.
	$5,273,100		$265,655	

DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR,
Office Indian Affairs, November 27th, 1850.

APPENDIX.

Estimate of funds required for the fiscal year, commencing the 1st *day of July*, 1851, *and terminating the* 30*th day of June*, 1852. *To wit: Office expenses, compensation to the Commissioner of Indian Affairs, and to the Clerks and Messengers in the Office of the Commissioner, and for Contingencies of the Office.*

Laws.	Vol.	Page.	Sect.	Capacity.	Acts making provision.	Rate of salary.	Total.
Statutes at large.	4	564	1	Commissioner	1832, July 9th	3000	3000
" "	3	446	3 &	Chief clerk	1818, April 20th, &	1700	1700
" "	6	204	4		1847, March 3d		
" "	5	27	1	One clerk	1836, May 9th	1600	1600
" "	3	446	3	One clerk	1818, April 20th	1400	1400
" "	5	27	1	Three clerks	1836, May 9th, and	1400	4200
" "	6	288	1		1848, Aug. 12th		
" "	5	27	1	Two clerks	1836, May 9th, and	1200	2400
" "	6	258	1		1848, Aug. 12th		
" "	3	446	3 &	One clerk	1818, April 20th, &	1200	1200
" "	6	204	4		1847, March 3d		
" "	5	27	1	Two clerks	1836, May 9th	1000	2000
" "		26 &				700 &	1200
" "	5	27	1	Two messengers	1836, May 9th	500	
				Contingent expenses of the office, to wit:			
				Blank books, binding, and stationery		1000	2000
				Labor		200	
				Miscellaneous items . . .		800	
						Dollars	20,700

L. LEA, *Comm'r.*

Office Indian Affairs, Nov. 7th, 1850.

Estimate of funds required for the fiscal year, commencing 1st July, 1851, and ending 30th June, 1852, to meet the current expenses of the Indian Department, and the payment of annuities and other objects provided for by treaties with various Indian Tribes.

Laws.	Vol.	Page.	Sect.	Objects.	Acts making provision.	Rate of salary.	Amount.	Total.	
				CURRENT EXPENSES OF INDIAN DEPARTMENT.					
				Pay of Superintendents of Indian Affairs:					
Statutes at large	4	735	2	viz., one in Missouri	1834, June 30	1500 00	1500 00		
Pamp. copy last sess.		27	2	one in Oregon	1850, June 5	2500 00	2500 00		
				Pay of Indian Agents:				4000 00	A.
Statutes at large	4	736	4	viz., seven under act of	1834, June 30	1500 00	10,500 00		
" "	3	163	3	three " "	1837, March 3	1500 00	4500 00		
" "	6	20	1	one " "	1846, June 27	1500 00	1500 00		
Pamp. copy last sess.		27	4	three " "	1850, June 5	1500 00	4500 00		
" "		141	1	three " "	1850, Sept. 28	3000 00	9000 00		
				Pay of Indian Sub-agents:				30,000 00	A.
Statutes at large	4	736	5	viz., eighteen under act of	1834, June 30	750 00	13,500 00	13,500 00	B.
				Pay of Interpreters:					
Statutes at large	4	737	9	viz., fifty-five under act of	1834, June 30	300 00	16,500 00	16,500 00	C.
Pamp. copy 1845	6	21	1	Pay of clerk to superintendent at St. Louis	1846, June 27	1200 00	1200 00	1200 00	
" "	6	21	1	" " acting supt. of Western Territory	" "	1000 00	1000 00	1000 00	
				Buildings at agency and repairs thereof				2000 00	
Statutes	4	738	15	Presents to Indians	1834, June 30			5000 00	
"	4	738	16	Provisions for Indians	" "			11,800 00	D.
				Contingencies Indian Department				36,500 00	
				Amount carried forward				$121,500 00	

Laws.	Vol.	Page.	Sect.	Annuities, &c.	Acts making provision.	Amount.	Total.	
				Amount brought forward			$121,500 00	
				CHRISTIAN INDIANS.				
Statutes at large	4	58 & 183	7 & last	Permanent annuity	Per act 26 May, 1824, and 20 May, 1826	400 00	400 00	
				CHIPPEWAS OF SAGANAW.				
Statutes at large	7	51	4	Permanent annuity	4th art. treaty 3d Aug. 1795	1000 00		
	7	106	2	" "	2d art. treaty 17th Nov. 1807	800 00		
	7	204	4	" "	4th art. treaty 24th Sept. 1819	1000 00		
	7 7 3	205 530 608	8 7 1	Permanent provision for the support of blacksmiths, and for farming utensils and cattle, and the employment of persons to aid them in agriculture	8th " " " 7th art. treaty 14th Jan. 1837	2000 00		
	7	291	6	Education during pleasure of Congress	6th art. treaty 5th Aug. 1826	1000 00	5800 00	
				CHIPPEWAS, MENOMONEES, WINNEBAGOES, AND NEW YORK INDIANS.				
Statutes at large	7	304	5	Education during pleasure of Congress	Per 5th art. treaty 11th Aug. 1827	1500 00	1500 00	
				CHIPPEWAS OF LAKE SUPERIOR AND THE MISSISSIPPI.				
Statutes at large	7	536	2	Fifteenth of twenty instalments in money	2d art. treaty 29th July, 1837	9500 00		
	7	536	2	" " goods	" " "	19,000 00		
	7	536	2	" " for the establishment of three smith's shops, supporting three smiths, and furnishing iron and steel	" " "	3000 00		Fixed by treaty.
	7	536	2	Fifteenth of twenty instalments for the support of farmers, purchase of implements, grain or seed, and to carry on their agricultural pursuits	" " "	1000 00		Fixed by treaty.
	7	536	2	Fifteenth of twenty instalments for the purchase of tobacco	" " "	500 00		
	7	536	2	Fifteenth of twenty instalments for the purchase of provisions	" " "	2000 00		
	7	592	4	Tenth of twenty-five instalments in money	4th art. treaty 4th Oct. 1842	12,500 00		
	7	592	4	" " " goods	" " "	10,500 00		
	7	592	4	" " " for the support of two smith's shops, including pay of smiths and assistants, and furnishing iron and steel	" " "	2000 00		Fixed by treaty.
				Amount carried forward			$129,200 00	

Estimate continued.

Laws.	Vol.	Page.	Sect.	Annuities, &c.	Act making provision.	Amount.	Total.	
				Amount brought forward		$60,000 00	$129,200 00	
Statutes at large	7	592	4	Tenth of twenty-five instalments for the pay of two farmers	4th art. treaty 4th Oct. 1842	1000 00		Fixed by treaty.
	7	592	4	" " for the pay of two carpenters	" " "	1200 00		" "
	7	592	4	" " for the support of schools	" " "	2000 00		
	7	592	4	Tenth of twenty-five instalments for the purchase of provisions and tobacco	" " "	2000 00		
Pamp. copy '47–48		106	4	Fifth of five instalments in goods	4th art. treaty 21st Aug. 1847	3600 00		
" "		102	3	Fifth of forty-six instalments to be paid to the Chippewas of Mississippi	3d art. treaty 2d Aug. 1847	1000 00		
							70,800 00	
				CHICKASAWS.				
Statutes at large	1			Permanent annuity	Per act 25th Feb. 1799	3000 00		
							3000 00	
				CHOCTAWS.				E.
Statutes at large	7	99	2	Permanent annuity	2d art. treaty 16th Nov. 1805	3000 00		
" "	7	213	13	" "	13th art. treaty 18th Oct. 1820	600 00		Support of light horsemen.
" "	7	236	10	Life annuity to chief Bob Cole	10th art. treaty 20th Jan. 1825	150 00		
" "	7	235	2	Permanent annuity for education	2d art. treaty 20th Jan. 1825	6000 00		
" "	7	335	15	Life annuity to three district chiefs	15th art. treaty 27th Sept. 1830	750 00		
" "	7	338	21	" " to one Wayne warrior	21st art. treaty 27th Sept. 1830	25 00		
" "	7	212	6	Permanent provision for blacksmith	6th art. treaty 18th Oct. 1820	600 00		Pay fixed by law 30th June 1834.
" "	7	212	6	Iron, steel, &c., for shop	9th art. treaty 20th Jan. 1825	320 00		Estimated by the agent.
							11,445 00	
				CREEKS.				
Statutes at large	7	36	4	Permanent annuity	4th art. treaty 7th Aug. 1790	1500 00		
	7	69	2	" "	2d art. treaty 16th June 1802	3000 00		
	7	287	4	" "	4th art. treaty 24th Jan. 1826	20,000 00		
	7	367	8	Twentieth of twenty instalments in money	8th art. treaty 24th March 1832	10,000 00		
	7	287	8	Permanent provision for blacksmith and assistant	8th art. treaty 24th Jan. 1826	840 00		Pay fixed by law 30th June 1834.
	7	287	8	Iron and steel for shop		270 00		Estimated by the agent.
	7	368	13	Fifteenth of twenty instalments for the pay of two blacksmiths and assistants	13th art. treaty 24th March, 1832	1680 00		Pay fixed by law 30th June 1834.
	7	368	13	Iron, steel, &c., for shops		540 00		Estimated by the agent.
	7	368	13	Permanent provision for the pay of a wheelwright	8th art. treaty 24th Jan. 1826	600 00		Pay fixed by law 30th June 1834.
 Pamp. copy '45–46	7	368 5	13 4	Twenty-first of thirty-three instalments for education	13th art. treaty 24th M'ch 1832 & 4th art. treaty 4th Jan. 1845	3000 00		
Statutes	7	575	3	Interest, at 5 per cent., on $350,000	3d art. treaty 23d Nov. 1838	17,500 00		
Pamp. copy '45–46		5	4	Eighth of twenty instalments for education	4th art. treaty 4th Jan. 1845	3000 00		
Statutes	7	419	5	Blacksmith and assistant (during the pleasure of the President)	5th art. treaty 14th Feb. 1833	840 00		Pay fixed by law 30th June 1834.
"	7	419	5	Iron, steel, and coal " "	" " "	270 00		Estimated by the agent.
"	7	419	5	Wagon maker " "	" " "	600 00		Pay fixed by law 30th June 1834.
"	7	287	8	Agricultural implements " "	8th art. treaty 24th Jan. 1826	2000 00		
"	7	419	5	Education " "	5th art. treaty 14th Feb. 1833	1000 00		
							66,640 00	
				DELAWARES.				
Statutes at large	7	51	4	Permanent annuity	4th art. treaty 3d Aug. 1795	1000 00		
	7	114	3	" "	3d art. treaty 30th Sept. 1809	500 00		
	7	188	5	" "	5th art. treaty 3d Oct. 1818	4000 00		
	7	327	3	" "	Suppl'y treaty, 24th Sept. 1829	1000 00		
				Life annuity to chiefs	Private art. to suppl'y treaty 24th Sept. '29 to treaty 3d Oct. '18	200 00		
	7	3[illegible]9	1	" "	Sup. 2d art. to treaty 26th Oct. '32	200 00		
	7	75	3	Permanent provision for the purchase of salt	3d art. to treaty 7th June 1803	100 00		Estimated by the Department.
	7	188	6	" " for blacksmith and assistant	6th art. treaty 3d Oct. 1818	720 00		Pay fixed by law 30th June 1834.
	7	188	6	Iron, steel, &c., for shop		220 00		Estimated by the agent.
				Interest on $46,080, at 5 per cent., being the value of thirty-six sections of land set apart by treaty of 1829, for education	Resol. Senate 19th Jan. 1838	2304 00	10,244 00	
				Amount carried forward			$291,329 00	

Estimate continued.

Laws.	Vol.	Page.	Sect.	Annuities, &c.	Acts making provision.	Amount.	Total.	
				Amount brought forward			$291,329 00	
				FLORIDA INDIANS OR SEMINOLES.				F.
Statutes at large	7	225 369	6 & 4	Twenty-ninth of thirty instalments for blacksmiths' establishment	6th art. treaty 18th Sept. 1823 & 4th art. treaty 9th May 1832	1000 00		Fixed by treaty.
Pamp. copy, 45–46		5	6	Eighth of fifteen instalments in goods	6th art. treaty 4th Jan. 1845	2000 00		
" "		5	6	" " " in money	4th art. treaty 4th Jan. 1845	3000 00	6000 00	
				IOWAYS.				
Statutes at large	7	568	2	Interest on $157,500 at 5 per cent.	2d art. treaty 19th Oct. 1838	7875 00	7875 00	
				KICKAPOOS.				
	7	392	4	Eighteenth of nineteen instalments as annuity	4th art. treaty 24th Oct. 1832	5000 00	5000 00	
				KANZAS.				
				Interest on $200,000 at 5 per cent.	2d art. treaty 14th Jan. 1846	10,000 00	10,000 00	
				MIAMIES.				
Statutes at large	7	301	4	Permanent annuity	4th art. treaty 23d Oct. 1826	25,000 00		
	7	191	5	Permanent provision for blacksmith and assistant	5th art. treaty 6th Oct. 1818	720 00		Pay fixed by law 30th June 1834.
	7	191	5	Iron, steel, &c., for shop		220 00		Estimated by the Department.
	7	301	4	Permanent provision for the purchase of 1000 lbs. tobacco, 2000 lbs. iron, 1000 lbs. steel	4th art. treaty 23d Oct. 1826	770 00		" " "
	7	191 459	5 & 5	Permanent provision for pay of miller in lieu of gunsmith	5th art. treaty 6th Oct. 1818 & 5th art. treaty 24th Oct. 1834	600 00		Pay fixed by law 30th June 1834.
	7	191	5	Permanent provision for the purchase of 160 bushels of salt	5th art. treaty 6th Oct. 1818	320 00		Estimated by the agent.
	7	301	6	Education and support of the poor, during pleasure of Congress	6th art. treaty 23d Oct. 1826	2000 00		
	7	583	2	Eleventh of twenty instalments in money	2d art. treaty 28th Nov. 1840	12,500 00		
	7	583	6	Permanent provision for payment in lieu of laborers	6th art. treaty 28th Nov. 1840	250 00		
	7	191	5	" " for agricultural assistance	5th art. treaty 6th Oct. 1818	200 00	42,580 00	
				EEL RIVER (MIAMIES).				
	7	51	4	Permanent annuity	4th art. treaty 3d Aug. 1795	500 00		
	7	91	3	" "	3d art. treaty 21st Aug. 1805	250 00		
	7	114 116	3	" "	3d separate arts. treaty 30th Sep. 1809	350 00	1100 00	
				MENOMONEES.				G.
	7	507	2	Sixteenth of twenty instalments as annuity	2d art. treaty 3d Sep. 1836.	20,000 00		
	7	507	2	" " " for two blacksmiths and assistants	" " "	1440 00		Pay fixed by law 30th June 1834.
	7	507	2	Sixteenth of twenty instalments for iron, steel, &c., for shops	" " "	440 00		Estimated by the Department.
	7	507	2	Sixteenth of twenty instalments for the purchase of provisions	" " "	3000 00		
	7	507	2	Sixteenth of twenty instalments for the purchase of 2000 lbs. tobacco	" " "	300 00		
	7	507	2	Sixteenth of twenty instalments for farming utensils, cattle, &c.	" " "	500 00		
	7	507	2	Sixteenth of twenty instalments for thirty barrels of salt	" " "	150 00	25,830 00	
				OMAHAS.				
Statutes at large	7	329	4	Blacksmith and assistant (during the pleasure of President)	4th art. treaty 15th July 1834	720 00		Pay fixed by law 30th June 1834.
	7	329	4	Iron, steel, &c., for shops " "	" " "	220 00		Estimated by the Department.
	7	329	4	Agricultural implements " "	" " "	500 00	1440 00	
				OTOES AND MISSOURIAS.				
Statutes at large	7	430	4	Education (during the pleasure of President)	4th art. treaty 21st Sept. 1833	500 00		
	7	430	5	Pay of farmer " " "	5th art. treaty 21st Sept. 1833	600 00		Pay fixed by law 30th June 1834.
				Amount carried forward		$1100 00	$391,154 00	

Estimate continued.

Laws.	Vol.	Page.	Sect.	Annuities, &c.	Acts making provision.	Amount.	Total.	
				Amount brought forward		$1100 00	$391,154 00	
Statutes at large	7	329	4	Blacksmith and assistant, during the pleasure of Pres't	4th art. treaty 15th July 1830	720 00		Pay fixed by law 30th June 1834.
	7	329	4	Iron, steel, &c., for shop " " "	" " "	220 00		Estimated by the Department.
							2040 00	
				OTTAWAS.				
	7	51	4	Permanent annuity - - - - - - - -	4th art. treaty 3d Aug. 1795	1000 00		
	7	106	2	" " - - - - - - -	2d art. treaty 17th Nov. 1807	800 00		
	7	179	4	" " - - - - - - -	4th art. treaty 17th Sept. 1818	1500 00		
	7	220	4	" " - - - - - - -	4th art. treaty 29th Aug. 1821	1000 00		
							4300 00	
				OTTAWAS AND CHIPPEWAS.				
Statutes at large	7	492	4	Seventeenth of twenty instalments - - -	4th art. treaty 28th March 1836	30,000 00		
	7	497	4	Interest to be paid as annuity on $200,000 - -	Per resolution Senate 27th May 1836 - - -	12,000 00		
	7	492	4	Education for twenty years and during the pleasure of Congress - - - - - - -	4th art. treaty 28th March 1836	5000 00		
	7	492	4	Missions for twenty years and during the pleasure of Congress - - - - - - - -	" " "	3000 00		
	7	492	4	Vaccine medicine and pay of physicians so long as the Indians remain on their reservations -	" " "	300 00		
	7	492	4	Seventeenth of twenty instalments for the purchase of provisions - - - - - - - -	" " "	2000 00		
	7	492	4	Seventeenth of twenty instalments for purchase of 6500 lbs. tobacco - - - - - - -	" " "	500 00		Estimated by the agent.
	7	492	4	" " " for 100 barrels of salt	" " "	200 00		" " "
	7	492	4	" " " for 500 fish barrels	" " "	400 00		" " "
	7	493	7	Three blacksmiths and assistants for twenty years and during the pleasure of Congress - -	7th art. treaty 28th March 1836	2160 00		Pay fixed by law 30th June 1834.
	7	493	7	Iron, steel, &c., for shops for twenty years and during the pleasure of Congress - - - -	" " "	660 00		Estimated by the agent.
	7	493	7	Gunsmith at Mackinach for twenty years and during the pleasure of Congress - - - - -	" " "	600 00		Pay fixed by law 30th June 1834.
	7	493	7	Iron, steel, &c., for shop for twenty years and during the pleasure of Congress - - - -	" " "	220 00		Estimated by the agent.
	7	493	7	Two farmers and assistants (during pleasure of President) - - - - - - - -	" " "	1600 00		Pay fixed by the Department.
	7	493	7	Two mechanics " "	" " "	1200 00		" " "
							59,840 00	
				OSAGES.				
				Interest at 5 per cent. $69,120, being the valuation of fifty-four sections of land set apart by treaty of 2d June 1825, for education purposes -	Per resolution Senate 19th Jany. 1838 - - -	3456 00		
Statutes at large	7	576	2	Fourteenth of twenty instalments as annuity -	2d art, treaty 11th Jan. 1839	20,000 00		
	7	576	2	" " for two smiths' establishments	" " "	2000 00		Pay fixed by law and treaty.
	7	576	2	" fifteenth instalment for pay of two millers	" " "	1200 00		Pay fixed by law 30th June 1834.
							26,656 00	
				PIANKESHAWS.				
Statutes at large	7	51	4	Permanent annuity - - - - - - -	4th art treaty 3d Aug. 1795	500 00		
	7	101	3	" " - - - - - - -	3d art. treaty 30th Dec. 1805	300 00		
							800 00	
				PAWNEES.				
Statutes at large	7	448	4	Agricultural implements (during the pleasure of the President) - - - - - - -	4th art. treaty 9th Oct. 1833	1000 00		
							1000 00	
				POTAWOTOMIES OF HURON.				
Statutes at large	7	106	2	Permanent annuity - - - - - - -	2d art. treaty 17th Nov. 1807	400 00		
							400 00	
				POTAWOTOMIES.				
Statutes at large	7	51	4	Permanent annuity - - - - - - -	4th art. treaty 3d Aug. 1795	1,000 00		
	7	114	3	" " - - - - - - -	3d art. treaty 30th Sept. 1809	500 00		
	7	185	3	" " - - - - - - -	3d art. treaty 2d Oct. 1818	2,500 00		
							$486,190 00	

Estimate continued.

Laws.	Vol.	Page.	Sect.	Annuities, &c.	Acts making provision.	Amount.	Total.	
					Amount brought forward		$486,190 00	
Statutes at large	7	317	2	Permanent annuity - - - - - - -	2d art. treaty, 20th Sept. 1828	2,000 00		
	7	318	2	Life annuity to chief - - - - - -	" " " "	100 00		
	7	320	2	Permanent annuity - - - - - -	2d art. treaty 29th July 1829	16,000 00		
	7	379	3	Nineteenth of twenty instalments, as annuity -	3d art. treaty 20th Oct. 1832	15,000 00		
	7	379	3	Life annuities to chiefs - - - -	" " " "	400 00		
	7	395	3	Nineteenth of twenty instalments, as annuity -	3d art. treaty 26th Oct. 1832	20,000 00		
	7	432	3	Seventeenth of twenty instalments, as annuity -	3d art. treaty 26th Sept. 1833	14,000 00		
	7	433	3	Life annuity to chiefs - - - - -	" " " "	700 00		
	7	442	2	Seventeenth of twenty instalments as annuity -	2d sup. art. to treaty 26th Sept. 1833	2,000 00		
	7	75	3	Permanent provision for the purchase of salt -	3d art. treaty 7th June 1803	140 00		Estimated by the Department.
	7	296	3	Permanent provision for the purchase of 160 bushels of salt - - - - - - - -	2d art. treaty 16th Oct. 1826	320 00		
	7	296	3	Education during the pleasure of Congress - -	" " " "	2,000 00		
	7	296	3	Permanent provision for blacksmith and assistant	" " " "	720 00		Pay fixed by law 30th June 1834.
	7	296	3	Permanent provision for iron, steel, &c., for shop -	" " " "	220 00		
	7	318	2	Education, during the pleasure of Congress - -	2d art. treaty 20th Sept. 1828	1,000 00		
	7	318	2	Permanent provision for the payment of money in lieu of tobacco - - - - - - -	2d art. treaty 20th Sept. 1828 & 10th art. treaty 5th June, 1846	300 00		
	7	318	2	Permanent provision for blacksmith and assistant	2d art. treaty 20th Sept. 1828	720 00		Pay fixed by law 30th June 1834.
	7	318	2	Permanent provision for iron, steel, &c., for shop -	" " " "	220 00		Estimated by the Department.
Statutes at large	7	321	2	Permanent provision for blacksmith and assistant -	2d art. treaty 29th July 1829	720 00		Pay fixed by law 30th June 1834.
	7	321	2	" " for iron, steel, &c., for shop -	" " "	220 00		Estimated by the Department.
	7	320	2	" " " purchase of 50 bbls. salt	2d art. treaty 29th July 1829	250 00		
	7	401	4	Education, during the pleasure of Congress - -	4th art. treaty 27th Oct. 1832	2000 00		
Pamph. copy, 45-46		27	7	Interest on $643,000 at 5 per cent. - - -	7th art. treaty 5th June 1846	32,150 00		
							115,180 00	H.
				QUAPAWS.				
Statutes at large	7	426	4	Nineteenth of twenty instalments as annuity -	4th art. treaty 18th May 1833	2000 00		
	7	425	3	Education, during the pleasure of the President -	3d art. treaty 18th May 1833	1000 00		
	7	425	3	Blacksmith and assistant " " -	" " "	840 00		Pay fixed by law 30th June 1834.
	7	425	3	Iron, steel, &c., for shop " " -	" " "	220 00		Estimated by the Department.
	7	425	3	Pay of farmer " " -	3d art. treaty 18th May 1833	600 00		Pay fixed by law 30th June 1834.
							4660 00	
				SIX NATIONS OF NEW YORK.				
Statutes at large	7	46	6	Permanent annuity - - - - - - -	6th art. treaty 11th Nov. 1794	4500 00		
							4500 00	
				SENECAS OF NEW YORK.				
Statutes at large	4	442	1	Permanent annuity in lieu of interest on stock -	Per act 19th Feb. 1831	6000 00		
Pamph. copy, 45-46		35	2	Interest in lieu of investment on $75,000 at 5 per cent. - - - - - - - - -	Per act 27th June 1846	3750 00		
							9750 00	
				STOCKBRIDGES.				
Pamph. copy, 48-9		138	9	Interest on $16,500 at 5 per cent. - - - -	9th art. treaty 24th Nov. 1848	825 00		I.
							825 00	
				SIOUX OF MISSISSIPPI.				
Statutes at large	7	539	2	Interest on $300,000 at 5 per cent. - - -	2d art. treaty 29th Sept. 1837	15,000 00		
	7	539	2	Fifteenth of twenty instalments as annuity in goods	" " "	10,000 00		
	7	539	2	" " " for the purchase of medicines, agricultural implements, support of farmers, physicians, blacksmiths, &c. - -	" " "	8250 00		
	7	539	2	Fifteenth of twenty instalments for the purchase of provisions - - - - - - -	" " "	5500 00		
							38,750 00	
				SACS AND FOXES OF MISSOURI.				
" "	7	544	2	Interest on $157,400 at 5 per cent. - - -	2d art. treaty 21st Oct. 1837	7870 00		
							7870 00	
				SACS AND FOXES OF MISSISSIPPI.				
" "	7	85	3	Permanent annuity - - - - - -	3d art. treaty 3d Nov. 1804	1000 00		
	7	375	3	Twentieth of thirty instalments as annuity -	3d art. treaty 21st Sept. 1832	20,000 00		
	7	375	4	" " " for gunsmith -	4th art. treaty 21st Sept. 1832	600 00		Pay fixed by law 30th June 1834.
	7	375	4	" " " for iron, steel, &c., for shop - - - - - - - -	" " "	220 00		Estimated by the agent.
							$667,725 00	

Estimate continued.

Laws.	Vol.	Page.	Sect.	Annuities.	Act making provision.	Amounts.	Total.	
				Amount brought forward		$1,840 00	$667,725 00	
Statutes at large	7	375	4	Twentieth of thirty instalments for blacksmith and assistant	4th art. treaty 21st Sept. 1832.	840 00		Pay fixed by law 30th June 1834.
	7	375	4	Twentieth of thirty instalments for iron, steel, &c., for shop	" " "	220 00		Estimated by the agent.
Statutes at large	7	375	4	Twentieth of thirty instalments for forty bbls. of salt	4th art. treaty 21st Sep. 1832	200 00		Estimated by the Department.
	7	375	4	Twentieth of thirty instalments for forty kegs of tobacco	" " "	600 00		" " "
	7	541	2	Interest on $200,000 at 5 per cent.	2d art. treaty 21st Oct. 1837	10,000 00		
	7	596	2	" $800,000 at 5 per cent.	2d art. treaty 11th Oct. 1842	40,000 00		
							73,680 00	
				SHAWNEES.				
Statutes at large	7	51	4	Permanent annuity	4th art. treaty 3d Aug. 1795	1000 00		
	7	161	4	" "	4th art. treaty 29th Sept. 1817	2000 00		
	7	75	3	Permanent provision for the purchase of salt	3d art. treaty 7th June 1803	60 00		Estimated by the Department.
	7	356	4	Blacksmith and assistant, during the pleasure of President	4th art. treaty 8th Aug. 1831	840 00		Pay fixed by law 30th June 1834.
	7	356	4	Iron, steel, &c., for shop, during the pleasure of President	" " "	220 00		
							4,120 00	Estimated by the agent
				SENECAS AND SHAWNEES.				
Statutes at large	7	179	4	Permanent annuity	4th art. treaty 17th Sept. 1818	1000 00		
	7	352	4	Blacksmith and assistant, during the pleasure of President	4th art. treaty 20th July 1831	840 00		Pay fixed by law 30th June 1834.
	7	352	4	Iron, steel, &c., for shops, during the pleasure of President	" " "	220 00		
							2,060 00	Estimated by the Department.
				SENECAS.				K.
Statutes at large	7	161	4	Permanent annuity	4th art. treaty 29th Sept. 1817	500 00		
	7	179	4	" "	4th art. treaty 17th Sept. 1818	500 00		
	7	349	4	Blacksmith and assistant, during the pleasure of the President	4th art. treaty 28th Feb. 1831	840 00		Pay fixed by law 30th June 1834.
Statutes at large	7	349	4	Iron and steel for shop during the pleasure of the President		220 00		Estimated by the agent.
	7	394	4	Pay of Miller, during pleasure President	4th art. treaty 28th Sep. 1831	600 00		Pay fixed by law June 30, 1834.
							2,660 00	
				WYANDOTS.				
Laws U. S.	10	951	3	Permanent annuity	3d art. treaty, 17 March, 1842	17,500 00		
Old edition	10	952	8	Permanent provision for blacksmith and assistant	8th " " "	720 00		" " " "
	10	952	8	" " for iron, steel, &c., for shops		370 00		Estimated by the agent.
	10	951	4	" " for education	4th art. treaty, 17 March, 1842	500 00		
							19,090 00	
				WINNEBAGOES.				
Statutes at large	7	323	2	Twenty-third of 30 instalments as annuity	2d art. treaty, 1st August, 1829	18,000 00		
	7	371	3	Twentieth of 27 " "	3d art. treaty, 15th Sep. 1832	10,000 00		
	7	323	2	Twenty-third of 30 do., for 50 bbls. of salt	2d art. treaty, 1st August, 1829	250 00		Estimated by the Department.
	7	323	2	" " " for 3000 lbs. tobacco	" " "	350 00		" " " "
	7	372	5	Twentieth of 27 do., for 1500 "	5th art. treaty, 15 Sept. 1832	175 00		" " " "
	7	324	3	Twenty-third of 30 do., for 3 blacksmiths and assist.	3d art. treaty, 1st Aug. 1829	2,160 00		Pay fixed by law, June 30, 1834.
	7	324	3	" " for iron, steel, &c., for shops		660 00		Estimated by the agent.
	7	324	3	" " for laborers and oxen	" " "	365 00		
	7	371	4	Twentieth of 27 do., for education	4th art treaty, 15th Sep. 1832	3,000 00		
	7	372	5	" " do., for six agriculturists, purchase of oxen, ploughs, and other implements	5th " " "	2,500 00		
Statutes at large	7	372	5	Twentieth of 27 instalm'ts for pay of two physicians	5th art. treaty, 15th Sep. 1832	400 00		
	7	546	2	Interest on $1,100,000 at 5 per cent.	4th art. treaty, 1st Nov. 1837	55,000 00		
Pamph. copy	46–7	52	4	" 85,000 "	4th art. treaty, 13th Oct. 1846	4,250 00		
							97,110 00	
				WEAS.				
Statutes at large	7	187	5	Permanent annuity	5th art. treaty, 2d Oct. 1818	3,000 00		
							3,000 00	
							$869,445 00	

L. LEA, *Commissioner.*

OFFICE INDIAN AFFAIRS, *Nov. 7th,* 1850.

Special Estimate of Funds required for the service of the Indian Department within the present fiscal year, ending 30th June, 1851.

Objects.	Amount.	Total.
1. For fulfilling treaty with the Wyandots, viz., investment in United States stock—per first article treaty 1st April, 1850	$100,000	
Payment of debts, &c.—per 1st article treaty 1st April, 1850	85,000	
Expense of negotiations, &c.—per 2d article treaty 1st April, 1850	2,000	
		187,000
2. For fulfilling treaty with the Utahs, viz., purchase of presents, agricultural implements, &c.—per 8th article treaty 30th December, 1849	10,000	
Expenses of designating boundaries—per 7th article treaty 30th December, 1849	8,000	
		18,000
3. For fulfilling treaty with the Navajoes, viz., purchase of presents, agricultural implements, &c.—per 10th article treaty 9th September, 1849	10,000	
Expense of designating boundaries—per 9th article treaty 9th September, 1849	8,000	
		18,000
4. For arrearages of compensation (from 1st October, 1850, to 30th June, 1851) of three Indian agents for the Indian tribes of California—per act 28th September, 1850 .	6,750	
		6,750
5. For expenses of holding treaties with the various Indian tribes of California, in addition to the appropriation for the same object made 30th September, 1850 . .	75,000	
		75,000
6. For expenses of removal and subsistence of the Chippewas of Lake Superior and the Mississippi, from the lands ceded under the treaties of 29th July, 1837, and 4th October, 1842, in addition to the appropriation for the same object made 30th September, 1850	25,000	
		25,000
7. For expenses of the removal of the sub-agency for the Chippewas of Lake Superior and the Mississippi from the old site at Lapointe to the new one at Lake, including the erection of the necessary buildings at the latter place	3,000	
		3,000
8. For compensation and expenses of the committee of Old Settler party of Cherokees, their clerks, &c., for services rendered in pursuance of the provision contained in the 5th article of the treaty of 17th August, 1846, in addition to the appropriation made 30th September, 1850 . .	1,500	
		1,500
9. For this sum to enable the Department to satisfy the claims of the Creek Indians for mills stipulated to be furnished under the 3d section of the treaty of 15th November, 1827, and 5th article of the treaty of 14th February, 1833	5,400	
		5,400
10. For compensation to the three special agents and the necessary interpreters, for the Indian tribes of Texas, including the purchase of presents, authorized by the act of 30th September, 1850	15,000	
		15,000
11. For expenses of holding treaties with the wild tribes of the Prairie, and for bringing on delegations to the seat of government	200,000	
		200,000

Objects.	Amount.	Total.
12. For collecting and compiling the necessary information, constructing, engraving and printing maps, showing the Indian country and the position of the lands of the different Indian tribes within the limits of the United States	$10,000	10,000
13. For interest on the amounts awarded Choctaw claimants under the 14th article of the treaty of Dancing Rabbit Creek, of 27th September, 1830, for lands on which they resided, but which it is impossible to give them, and in lieu of the scrip that has been awarded under the act of 23d August, 1842, not deliverable East, by the 3d section of the said law, per act of 3d March, 1845, for the half year ending 30th June, 1852	21,800	21,800
14. For expenses of the removal and subsistence of Choctaws from the State of Mississippi to the Choctaw country west of that river, in addition to former appropriations for the same object	20,000	20,000
15. For payment to the Winnebago Indians of this sum erroneously charged against the fund of $10,000, set apart (out of the consideration to be paid for the lands ceded) by the 8th clause of the 4th article of the treaty of 1st of November, 1837	6,228 28	6,228 28
16. For payment to the Cherokee nation of the amount due under the 9th article of the treaty of 6th August, 1846, as ascertained by the proper accounting officers, pursuant to the resolution of Congress of 7th August, 1848 . .	627,603 95	
17. For the amount paid to agents and others employed by the government, in carrying out the provisions of the treaty with the Cherokees of 1835-6, and improperly charged to and paid out of the treaty fund as decided by the Senate	96,999 42	724,603 37
18. For interest on the aggregate amount of said sums, viz., $724,603 37, at the rate of five per cent. per annum, according to the award of the Senate of September 5th, 1850, under the provisions of the 11th article of the above-mentioned treaty		
19. For the re-appropriation of the following sums (carried to the surplus fund, per warrants numbered 13 and 19, and dated respectively 30th June, 1846, and 30th June, 1847) under the following heads, viz:—		
"Fulfilling treaties with Kanzas"	8,707 21	
"Fulfilling treaties with Wyandots" . . .	355 28	
"Support of blacksmiths, &c., for Osages" . .	6,506 59	
"Payment of claims for Osage depredations" .	14,375 50	
"Purchase of cows and calves for Osages" . .	312 16	30,256 74
20. For continuing the collection, and for publishing the statistics and other information, authorized by the act of 3d March, 1847, and subsequent acts	15,300	
For supplying deficiency in the amount appropriated at the last session for the same object	4,061	19,361
21. For the expenses of an agent to collect information to enable the Department to execute the law of Congress providing for the per capita payment to Cherokees under the treaty of 1835-6, so far as relates to those Indians east of the Mississippi	1,500	1,500
22. For the removal and subsistence of Indians . .		52,510 37
23. For liquidated balance found due the Creek Indians for losses sustained during the last war with Great Britain by that portion of the tribe that was friendly to and co-ope-		

Objects.	Amount.	Total.
rated with the United States, in accordance with the promise of the government, and pursuant to the report of the Commissioner of Indian Affairs to the Committee on Indian Affairs of the Senate of May, 1850 . . .		110,417 90
		$1,551,327 66

L. LEA, *Comm'r.*

OFFICE INDIAN AFFAIRS, *Nov. 7th,* 1850.

RECAPITULATION.

Amount required for current expenses	. . . . .	$121,500
Do. annuities, &c.	. . . . . .	747,945
Do. additional items	. . . . .	1,551,327 66
		$2,420,772 66

OFFICE INDIAN AFFAIRS, *November 7th,* 1850.

L. LEA, *Commissioner.*

Explanations to General Estimate.

(A.) The items for pay of superintendents and agents are greater by $16,000 than for the same objects the past year, owing to the employment of one additional superintendent and six agents, authorized by the acts of 5th of June and 28th September, 1850.

(B.) Item increased $750 over estimate of last year, one additional sub-agent being employed within the State of California, under the discretionary power vested in the President in the 5th section of the act of 30th June, 1834, organizing the Indian Department.

(C.) Item increased $3,500 over estimate of last year, additional interpreters being necessary for the new agencies established.

(D.) Item additional to the estimate of last year, because of there being then a sufficient balance on hand from previous appropriations. The extension of our Indian relations in California, Oregon, New Mexico, and Texas, makes the appropriation asked for necessary.

(E.) Items for the Choctaws less by $32,500 than the estimate of last year, that amount, being for annuity and education, having expired by limitation with the appropriation for the fiscal year 1850–51.

(F.) Items for the Seminoles less by $1000 than for the last year, that amount, being for agricultural implements, having expired by limitation.

(G.) Item for the Menomonees less by $600 than for the last year, that amount being for pay of Miller, not required, the Indians not removing to their new homes as was expected.

(H.) Item for the Quapaws less by $240 than for last year, that amount being for an arrearage due to the assistant smith for the previous year, viz., 1849–50.

(I.) Item for the Stockbridges less by $2,000 than for last year, it not being required, the payment of this annuity being conditioned on the removal of the tribe, which has not yet taken place.

(K.) Items for the Senecas less by $100 than for last year, that sum being for the purchase of supplies for smith-shop, being reduced in consequence of the re-establishment of the shop for the Senecas and Shawnees, authorized by the act of 30th September, 1850.

Explanations to Special Estimate.

Items 1, 2 and 3 are new items under treaties ratified at the close of the last session of Congress.

4.—No appropriation having been made at the last session for the payment of the salaries

for the California agents authorized by the act of 28th September last, the amount asked for is to cover a deficiency for that object arising within the fiscal year 1850–51.

5.—It was originally estimated by the Department that the amount required for holding treaties with the Indian tribes of California would be $100,000, and that sum was solicited at the last session. Congress, however, appropriated but $25,000, a sum wholly insufficient, in the judgment of this office, to effect the objects contemplated. As the views previously entertained on this subject have undergone no change, but, on the contrary, have been much strengthened by information subsequently derived from reliable sources, the application is renewed and an appropriation of the difference, it is hoped, will be made.

6.—In the explanation given to a similar item for the same object at the late session, it was stated that the amount then asked for (and which was appropriated), $25,000, was based on the best data then in the possession of the Department, and on partial information received from the Governor and Superintendent of Indian Affairs for Minnesota Territory, and that that office had been written to for further information as to the sum requisite, and if, when received, it should be such as to render a change in the amount asked for necessary, it would be communicated. The communications received from Governor Ramsey on the subject exhibit an amount far beyond that entertained by the Department for the accomplishment of the object, and it is even greater than it is now thought can be requisite. The Department has therefore fixed the amount at $25,000, which, added to that appropriated by the act of 30th September last, makes the sum of $50,000 for the purpose.

7.—This is an expense rendered necessary by the removal of the sub-agency, in view of the removal of the Indians, and is one-half less than the amount reported as necessary by the sub-agent.

8.—It was found on an examination of the report of the committee, that errors had crept into it, and, on representations made to the Department by those interested, it was deemed proper to direct that the Board should be again convened and a revision be made of their previous acts. It is to cover the expense of this second sitting of the board that the amount is solicited.

9.—The treaty of 1827 with the Creeks sets apart the sum of $2000 for the erection of four horse mills—that of 1833 stipulates for the erection of four rail-way mills, for grinding corn. Neither of these provisions has, it appears on examination, been carried out, except to the extent of building one mill, at a cost of $600. For the erection of the four mills under the treaty of 1833, it is estimated $4000 will be required. In order, therefore, to satisfy these claims, an appropriation of the amount embraced in the estimate will be necessary.

10.—As a temporary arrangement, until Congress could legislate upon the subject, appropriations have from time to time been made, for keeping up an agency among the Texas Indians, and at the last session two others were added. It is proposed to continue the arrangement, as no legislation has yet been had, placing our Indian relations in that State on a more permanent basis.

11.—This item formed the subject of a special estimate to Congress at its late session, was passed by the Senate, and its consideration by the proper committees in the House was postponed until the next session—the season having so far advanced, that nothing could be effected. Believing the attainment of the objects contemplated to be of great if not vital importance to the peace of the frontier, the subject is again respectfully submitted, reference being had to the communications that accompanied the previous application.

12.—Like the foregoing, this item was embraced in the estimates of last year, and its consideration by the proper committees postponed. It is, therefore, re-submitted with the same explanation that accompanied it last year, which is in the following words: "The constant embarrassments to which the Department and the Indian committees in Congress are subjected, for the want of proper maps, showing the country inhabited by the different Indian tribes, and the position of their lands, has induced the submission to Congress for its favorable consideration of an item which, though conjectural in amount, will, it is believed, be required to accomplish the work in a satisfactory manner. It is designed to place the work under the direction of the Topographical Bureau; and the maps to embrace an extent of country running from the Atlantic to the Pacific Ocean!"

13.—The appropriation made at the late session covers the interest due to the 1st January, 1852. In order to make the appropriation conform to the fiscal year, the amount required for the last half of the year is embraced in the present estimate.

14.—The favorable reports from the emigrating agents induce the belief that the remnant of the tribe yet in Mississippi will soon remove west, and that there may be no impediment in the way for the want of funds to meet the expense, this further sum, it is deemed essential, should be placed at the disposal of the Department.

15.—As explanatory of this item, a copy of the communication, from the then Commissioner of Indian Affairs to the Secretary of the Interior, dated 2d March, 1850, is herewith submitted, marked A.

The secretary, it will be perceived by his endorsement on that paper, opened the case and referred it back for the reconsideration of Commissioner Brown, who decided that the charges against the fund of the Indians were erroneous, and that they were entitled to be reimbursed the

amount. Under this decision, an appropriation of the sum asked for is necessary to satisfy the demand.

16, 17, and 18.—A reference to the accompanying printed copy, marked B—of the report of the Committee on Indian Affairs of the Senate, made August 8th last, to which is appended that of the accounting officers, dated 3d December previous—will explain, with sufficient distinctness, the fairness of these items, and the propriety of the requisite appropriations being made.

19.—These amounts were carried to the surplus fund, but having since ascertained that they are needed to meet objects for which they were originally made, re-appropriations are solicited.

The objects to which these sums are to be applied are as follows, viz:

That for the Kanzas to agricultural assistance, being balances of appropriations made under the 4th article of the treaty of 30th June, 1825.

That for the Wyandots, for unpaid claims for improvements arising under the 5th article of the treaty of 17th March, 1842; and those for the Osages for the objects expressed, arising under the 2d article of the treaty of 11th January, 1839.

20.—These sums, as stated in the estimate, are required for continuing the collection, and for publishing the statistics and other information authorized by the Act of March 3d, 1847, and subsequent acts. The second item being a deficiency in the amount appropriated 30th September last, for the fiscal year ending 30th June, 1851; the first being the amount required for the year 1851, '52, as follows:—

Salary of person charged with the work,	$1600
Copyist,	720
Drawing materials for draughtsmen, and for travelling expenses in visiting objects connected with the Statistics &c.,	480
Engraving and printing drawings, lithographs, and maps for the second part of the work,	8.000
Printing, stereotyping, paper, press-work, and binding for the same (1200) copies,	4,500
	$15,300

21.—The object to be accomplished is fully expressed in the item. It is to ascertain what Cherokees are east of the Mississippi river, who are entitled to participate in the per capita payments to be made under the treaty of 1835–'6.

22.—This sum is required in order to settle the claim adjudicated by the accounting officers of the Treasury in favor of the Chickasaw nation of Indians, for losses, &c., on provisions purchased in 1837—Thus:

Whole amount allowed,		$112,042 99
Amount paid out of appropriation for removal and subsistence of Indians,		58,124 14
Amount in the Treasury applicable,	1,408 48	59,532 62
	Balance required,	$52,510 37

23.—As explanatory of this item, see copy of report herewith, and accompanying documents marked C, from the Commissioner of Indian Affairs to the Chairman of the Committee on Indian Affairs of the Senate, dated May 10th, 1850.

A.

Department of the Interior,
Office of Indian Affairs, March 2, 1850.

Sir: The 4th article of the treaty with the Winnebagoes, of 1st March, 1837, stipulates that the United States shall set apart, among other things, (out of the consideration to be paid to the Indians for the cession and relinquishment contained in the preceding articles,) the sum of $10,000, to defray contingent and incidental expenses in the execution of this treaty and the expenses of an exploring party, when the said Indians shall express a willingness to send one, to the country south-west of the Missouri river.

Under this clause (which is the 8th), there has been expended, as will be seen by reference to the accompanying communication from the 2d

auditor, of the 22d ult., the sum of $6,228 28, viz: $4,743 56 on account of contingent and incidental expenses in the execution of the treaty, and $1,484 72 on account of the expenses of the exploring party, leaving due the nation a balance of $3,771 72, which, it is claimed by the attorney of the Indians (per his letter, also herewith), should now be paid over to the tribe. This balance, it is proper to observe, was carried to the surplus fund on 30th June, 1846.

It is also contended by Col. Mitchell, the attorney alluded to, that the above mentioned charges should not of right have been made against this fund, for the reason, in relation to the first, that the U. States bound themselves to deliver the provisions, money, and horses, stipulated to be furnished under other clauses of the treaty, to the tribe, and that the delivery could not be considered as having been made until they reached the residence of the Indians; that the transportation, &c., therefore, charged in getting the articles into the Indian country for delivery, was erroneous, and should be reimbursed to the tribe.

Respecting the charges on account of the exploring party, it is urged that the Indians not having ever *expressed a willingness to send a delegation to the south-west*, as the treaty provides, the act of the Department, in sending out an agent of its own appointment to make the exploration, was not justified by the language of the treaty; or that, if the Department thought proper to send an agent out, his compensation and expenses should have been borne by the Government, not the Indians.

These transactions having occurred during the years 1838, '39, '40, and '46, under the direction of my predecessor, after his administrative examination and sanction, I have not felt at liberty to pronounce upon their correctness, and therefore respectfully submit the question involved for your consideration and decision.

As to the exploring party, the records and files of this office show that Nicholas Boilvin was, in 1838, appointed conductor; that having failed, during that year, in raising a party, he was instructed on the 6th June, 1839, that, "if on calling the tribe into council, and giving them such light and information as they ought to possess to enable them to decide upon the proposed expedition, they shall decline to appoint or authorize a delegation for exploration, that in that case you and Mr. Lowry shall both proceed to examine the country indicated. If he shall refuse to join you in the journey, I then desire that you will undertake it by yourself," &c. It further appears that the Indians and Mr. Lowry both declined to go, and that Mr. Boilvin went by himself. His report, under the above instruction, is likewise enclosed, with copies of the speeches delivered by the Indians before him.

Very respectfully your obedient servant,

(Signed) ORLANDO BROWN, *Commissioner.*

Hon. THOMAS EWING,
Secretary of the Interior.

Endorsement on the foregoing report.

"DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR,
"*March 13th*, 1850.

"This case is opened for re-consideration, and referred to the commissioner of Indian affairs.

(Signed) T. EWING, *Secretary.*"

B.

IN SENATE OF THE UNITED STATES,
August 8, 1850.

Submitted and ordered to be printed, and made the special order of the day for Monday, August 12.

MR. SEBASTIAN made the following report:

The committee on Indian Affairs, to whom was referred the memorial of the delegates of the Cherokee nation and of the "Western Cherokees," and the report of the accounting officers upon the treaty of August 6, 1846, *respectfully report:*

That in consequence of difficulties arising out of the proper construction of the treaty of 1835 between the United States and different parties and factions of the Cherokees, the new treaty of 1846 was made, sanctioned by each party of the Cherokees. Its object was to fix the true construction of the first-named treaty in reference to certain controverted questions, and ascertain and adjust the rights of each party under it. This was done by the 4th article, so far as the Western Cherokees or "old settlers" were concerned, while the basis of a settlement with the eastern Cherokees was the subject of the 3d and 9th articles of that treaty. The statement of the accounts according to the principles of the treaty of 1846, between the United States and the western and eastern Cherokees respectively, was a labor of time and research, involving an examination of every item of expenditure under the treaty of 1835, through a period extending from the year 1835 to 1846. This duty was, therefore, committed by joint resolution of Congress of the 7th of August, 1848, to the Second Auditor and Second Comptroller of the Treasury; not only because they were the "proper accounting officers," but because one of those officers had acted as one of the commissioners of the United States in making the treaty of 1846, and was justly supposed to be well informed as to its true object and intent. The result of their labors is presented in their report of December 3, 1849, which the committee adopt and refer to as a part of their report.

By the report referred to there is a balance due the Cherokee nation of $627,603 95. There is a further sum of $96,999 31 charged to the general treaty fund, paid to the various agents of the Government connected with the removal of the Indians, which they contend is an improper charge upon the sum allowed by the treaty of 1835, the supplemental article of 1836, and the additional appropriation of 12th June, 1838. By the 9th article of the treaty of 1846, it was provided that "the United States agree to make a fair and just settlement of all moneys due the Cherokees, and subject to the *per capita* division under the treaty of 29th December, 1835; which said settlement shall exhibit all money properly expended under said treaty, and shall embrace all sums paid for improvements, ferries, spoliations, removal and subsistence, and commutation therefor, debts and claims upon the Cherokee nation of Indians for the additional quantity of land ceded to said nation, and the several sums provided in the several articles of the treaty to be invested as the general funds of the nation; and also all sums which may be hereafter properly allowed and paid under the provisions of the treaty of 1835. The aggre-

gate of which said several sums shall be deducted from the sum of six millions six hundred and forty-seven thousand and sixty-seven dollars; and the balance thus found to be due shall be paid over *per capita* in equal amounts to all those individuals, heads of families, or their legal representatives, entitled to receive the same under the treaty of 1835, and the supplement of 1836, being all those Cherokees residing east at the date of said treaty and the supplement thereto. This article defines the basis of settlement with the Cherokees (except the "old settlers"), and is the authority under which the balance above stated is found to be due. It is contended by the Cherokees that the amount expended by the United States for agents, as specified in the report of the accounting officers, is not, in the meaning of the 9th article of the treaty of 1846, "properly expended under said treaty," and is an "improper and extravagant" charge upon the general treaty fund. In this belief the committee concur. In the 3d article of the treaty of 1846, which professes to enumerate certain charges, from which both the eastern and western Cherokees were to be relieved, the "sums paid to *any* agent of the government" are specially named. They are placed on the footing of "rents" and "reservations" under the treaty of 1835, and expenses of making that treaty, and admitted to be expenditures which should be borne by the United States. They were properly so considered. Though incidental, they were not necessary expenses incurred in the removal, &c., of the Indians. They were a part of a very complicated and expensive machinery employed in the emigration of the Indians, more with a view to the hastening of removal and preventing depredations of the Indians on the way than to any absolute necessity. They were *necessary* only in one respect, and that was to enable the United States to perform *its* obligations under the treaty, and to discharge the high trust which it had for its own policy assumed. The amount should be, therefore, reimbursed, and added to the general balance of . . . $627,603 95
96,999 42

and making in the whole $724,603 37
the true balance due to the Cherokee nation under the principles stated in the 9th article of the treaty of 1846.

By that article, it is further stipulated that the general aggregate fund shall be charged with all sums "which may be hereafter paid under the treaty of 1835." The committee are not in possession of certain information as to what amount, or whether any claims under that treaty have been paid, since the date of the report made by the accounting officers. To cover any such amount which may have been or may hereafter be made, it will be necessary in the bill to subject the appropriation to that contingency.

By the 4th and 5th articles of the treaty of 1846, provision is made and a basis fixed for the settlement with that part of the Cherokee nation known as the "Old Settlers," or "Western Cherokees," being those who had emigrated under the treaties of 1817, 1819, and 1828, and were, at the date of the treaty of 1835, an organized and separate nation of Indians; whom the United States had recognized as such by the treaties of 1828 and 1833 made with them. In making the treaty of 1835 with the Cherokees east, which provided for their final and complete transfer to the country west, then occupied by the "Western Cherokees," guar-

antied in perpetuity by two treaties, upon considerations connected alone with them, their exclusive right to their country seems to have been forgotten. The consequences of this unlooked-for precipitation of the entire nation upon them may be easily imagined. The Western Cherokees, in all national matters, sunk into a hopeless minority; their ancient government was subverted, and a new one, imported with the emigrants coerced under the treaty of 1835, substituted in its place. It was the first instance on record of an entire nation transplanted, with its people, laws, institutions, and political constitution, to a new home, and preserving its nationality. Great discontent among the "Old Settlers" was produced by this emigration and its consequences. To allay this, and provide compensation to them for the undivided interest which the United States regarded them as owning in the country east of the Mississippi, under the equitable operation of the treaty of 1828, was the object of the treaty of 1846. To ascertain their interest, it was assumed that they constituted one third of the entire nation, and should be entitled to an amount equal to one-third of the treaty fund after all just charges were deducted. This fund, provided by the treaty of 1835, consisted of $5,600,000 00

From which are to be deducted, under the treaty of 1846, (4th article,) the sums chargeable under the 15th article of the treaty of 1835, which, according to the report of the accounting officers, will stand thus:

For improvements . . .		$1,540,572 27	
For ferries		159,572 12	
For spoliations . . .		264,894 09	
For removal and subsistence of 18,026 Indians, at $53 33⅓ per head.		961,386 66	
Debts and claims upon the Cherokee nation, viz:			
National debts, (10th article)	$18,062 06		
Claims of United States citizens, (10th article)	61,073 49		
Cherokee committee, (12th article) . . .	22,212 76		
		101,348 31	
Amount allowed United States for additional quantity of land ceded .		500,000 00	
Amount invested as general fund of the nation		500,880 00	
Making in the aggregate the sum of . . .			4,028,653 45

Which, being deducted from the treaty fund of $5,600,000, leaves the residuum, contemplated by the 4th article of the treaty of 1846, of - - - - - - 1,571,346 55

Of which amount one-third is to be allowed to the Western Cherokees for their interest in the Cherokee country east, being the sum of $523,782 18, for which the committee recommend an appropriation.

There remain yet to be considered two questions under the treaty of 1846, about which the parties could not agree. They were referred to the

Senate as umpire, and its decision will be final, and become a part of the treaty. The first of these is, whether the amount expended for the one year's subsistence of the Eastern Cherokees, after their arrival in the west, should be borne by the United States or by the Cherokee funds; and if by the latter, then, whether subsistence shall be charged at a greater rate than \$33 33⅓ per head. In the consideration of this question the committee have found great difficulty in coming to a just conclusion. The inartificial manner in which the treaty of 1835 was drawn, its ambiguity of terms, the variety of construction placed upon it, have led to great embarrassment in arriving at the real intention of the parties. Nor can much additional light be found in the interpretations which it has since received. Upon the whole, the committee are of opinion that the charge should be borne by the United States.

The committee entertain no doubt but that, by the strict construction of the treaty of 1835, the expense of a year's subsistence of the Indians after their removal west was a proper charge upon the treaty fund. It was so understood by the Government at the time, and as such was enumerated among the expenditures to be charged to that fund in the 15th article of the treaty. In the original *projet* of a treaty which was furnished to the commissioner empowered to treat with the Indians, this item was enumerated among the expenditures, investments, and payments to be provided for in its several articles, and which made up the aggregate sum of \$5,000,000 to be paid for the Cherokee country. The Secretary of War, in a letter addressed to John Ross and others, dated ————, 1836, says that the United States having allowed the full consideration for their country, nothing further would be allowed for expenses of removal and subsistence. This was done before the ratification of the treaty, while a memorial was submitted by John Ross and the other delegates against the ratification of the treaty, accompanied by a copy of the original *projet* of the treaty expressly including this charge among those to be borne by the fund. In general, the treaty expressly designates those subjects which constitute or were made independent charges upon the United States. The whole history of the negotiation of this treaty shows that the \$5,000,000 was the maximum sum which the United States were willing to pay, and that this was not so much a consideration for the lands and possessions of the Indians as an indemnity to cover the necessary sacrifices and losses in the surrender of one country and their removal to another. It is understood that this construction formed one of the objections urged by its opponents against the adoption of the treaty by the Cherokee people. On the other hand, among the circumstances establishing the propriety of a contrary construction, may be mentioned the language in the 8th article of the treaty: "The United States *also* agree and stipulate to remove the Cherokees to their new homes, and to *subsist* them *one* year after their arrival there." This imports pecuniary responsibility, rather than a simple disbursement of a trust fund. In the talk which was sent by President Jackson to the Indians to explain the advantages of the proposed treaty, he mentions that the stipulations offered "provide for the removal *at the expense of the United States* of your whole people, and for their subsistence a year after their arrival in their new country." It may be mentioned also that such has been the almost invariable policy of this Government. The expenses of removal and subsistence are the ordinary sacrifices which a simple remuneration for the price of homes does not compensate.

The neighboring tribes of the Chickasaws, Choctaws, Creeks and Seminoles, were removed and subsisted at the expense of the Government. It is not, therefore, a source of wonder that a conflicting interpretation of this treaty, pursued through a series of years, should have produced embarrassments, partially relieved by the treaty of 1846, while this, the most obstinate of all, has been left to the final arbitrament of the Senate.

The committee, however, base their opinion upon grounds independent of the treaty of 1835. This treaty, with its supplementary article, was finally ratified on the 23d of May, 1836, and by its provisions the Cherokees were required to remove within two years. The time elapsed 23d May, 1838. It had been concluded, in defiance of the protest of a large majority, with a small minority of the nation, who saw no other escape from threatened ruin. Within that period those who had favored the treaty had mostly emigrated to the west under its provisions. The large majority of the nation, adopting the counsels of John Ross—a man represented as of unlimited influence among them—had obstinately withstood all the efforts of the Government of the United States to induce them to adopt the treaty or emigrate under its provisions. Ross and his party had constantly repudiated its obligation, and denounced it as a fraud upon the nation. In the mean time, the United States had appointed its agents under the treaty, and collected a large military force to enforce the execution of the treaty. The State of Georgia had adopted a system of hostile legislation, intended to drive them from the country. She had surveyed the country, and disposed of the homes and firesides of the Cherokees by lottery, dispossessed them of their lands, subjected them to her laws, while she disqualified them to hold any political or civil rights. In this posture of affairs the Cherokees, who had never abandoned the vain hope of remaining in the country, or obtaining better terms from the United States, through John Ross and others made new proposals to the United States for the sale of their country and emigration to the west. Still pursuing the idea that they were aliens to the treaty of 1835, and unfettered by its provisions, they proposed to release all claim to their country, and emigrate for a named sum of money, in connection with other conditions, among which was the stipulation that they should be allowed to take charge of their own emigration, and that the United States should pay the expense of their emigration. To avoid the necessity of enforcing the treaty at the point of the bayonet, and to relieve itself of its counter obligations to Georgia by the compact of 1802, and to the Cherokees by the treaties of 1817 and 1819, the proposal was readily acceded to. On the 18th of May, 1838, Mr. Poinsett, then Secretary of War, addressed a reply to the proposals of the Cherokee delegation, in which he says: "If it be desired by the Cherokee nation that their own agents should have the charge of their emigration, their wishes will be complied with, and instructions be given to the commanding general in the Cherokee country to enter into arrangements with them to that effect. With regard to the *expense of this operation*, which you ask may *be defrayed by the United States*, in the opinion of the undersigned *the request ought to be granted;* and an application for such further sum as may be required for this purpose shall be made to Congress." The Secretary, under date of June 1, 1838, in explaining to General Scott, then in command in the Cherokee country, why this negotiation had not been transferred to him, says: "No new treaty has been made, nor propositions for a treaty entertained; but

it is proposed to make such allowances to the Cherokees *as it is believed* were intended originally by the Senate. If it had been referred to you, where you now are, there would have been no influential chiefs on the spot, with whom you could have treated. You would not probably have considered yourself authorized to propose the payment of the expenses of their removal and *subsistence*, involving, as it does, so large an amount; and the delay which must have attended the transmission of any arrangement entered into by you, at so great a distance, would have hazarded its successful passage through both branches of Congress." An application was made, and a resolution of the House of Representatives adopted, inquiring how much would be required for that purpose. Mr. Poinsett replies to this resolution, on the 25th of May, 1838, in a letter, from which the following is an extract:

"The payment of the expenses of removing the remaining Cherokees, estimated at 15,840, at $30 a-head -	$475,200
Amount applicable to that purpose - - - -	39,300
Balance to be provided for - - - - - -	335,900

"If it should be deemed proper to make any further provision for the payment of the *subsistence* of the emigrants for one year after their arrival in the west, it requires—estimating the whole number at 18,335, thereby including those who have already emigrated, and allowing the amount stipulated to be paid by treaty, viz., $33 33 a-head—$611,105 55."

These estimates, with a message containing the provisional arrangement with John Ross, were communicated to Congress and received its sanction by the act of June 12, 1838, in the following language:

"That the sum of $1,047 67 be appropriated out of any money in the treasury not otherwise appropriated, in full for all objects specified in the 3d article of the treaty of 1835 between the United States and the Cherokees; and for the further object of aiding *in the subsistence* of the Indians for one year after their removal west: *Provided*, That no part of the said sum of money shall be deducted from the $5,000,000 stipulated to be paid to said tribe of Indians by said treaty: *And provided, further*, That the said Indians shall receive no benefits from said appropriation, unless they shall complete their emigration within such time as the President shall deem reasonable, and without coercion on the part of the Government."

Here was a clear legislative affirmation of the terms offered by the Indians, and acceded to by the Secretary of War. It was a new contract with the Ross party, outside of the treaty, or rather a new consideration offered, to abide by its terms. The Secretary of War agrees to consider the expenses of removal and *subsistence*, as *intended* by the treaty of 1835, to be borne by the United States, and Congress affirm his act by providing that no part of the $1,647,067 should be taken from the treaty fund. It was made auxiliary to the $600,000 provided for in the third supplemental article—a fund provided for removal and other expenditures independent of the treaty, and in full for these objects. But as respects *subsistence*, it was in *aid* of the *expense* for that purpose, a discharge *pro tanto* of the obligation of the Government to subsist them, and not final satisfaction as in the case of removal. The fund proved wholly inadequate for these purposes. The entire expense of removal and

subsistence amounted to $2,952,196 26, of which the sum of $972,844 78 was expended for subsistence, and of this last amount $172,316 47 was furnished to the Indians when in great destitution, upon their own urgent application, after the expiration of the one year, upon the understanding that it was to be deducted from the moneys due them under the treaty. This leaves the nett sum of $800,528 31 paid for subsistence, and charged to the aggregate fund. Of this sum the United States provided by the act of 12th June, 1838, for $611,105 55. The committee regard this sum as paid for subsistence, leaving yet unpaid, or rather overcharged, the sum of $189,422 76, to be added to the balance found due, $724,603 37, making in the aggregate the sum of $914,626 13.

By the treaty of August, 1846, it was referred to the Senate to decide, and that decision to be final, whether the Cherokees shall receive interest on the sums found due them from a misapplication of their funds to purposes with which they were not chargeable, and on account of which improper charges their money has been withheld from them. It has been the uniform practice of this Government to pay and demand interest in all transactions with foreign governments, which the Indian tribes have always been said to be, both by the Supreme Court and all other branches of our Government, in all matters of treaty or contract. The Indians relying on the prompt payment of their dues, under the treaty, in many cases contracted debts upon the faith of it; upon which they have paid or are liable to pay interest. If, therefore, they do not now receive interest on their money so long withheld from them, they will, in effect, have received nothing. Your committee, therefore, think that interest should be allowed at the rate of 5 *per cent. per annum*, from the date of removal until ———.

The committee therefore offer the following resolutions, viz:

Resolved by the Senate of the United States, (as umpire under the treaty of 1846,) That under the circumstances, the Cherokee nation are entitled to the sum of $189,422 76 for subsistence, being the difference between the amount allowed by the act of June 12, 1838, and the amount actually paid and expended by the United States, and which excess was improperly charged to the treaty fund, in the report of the accounting officers of the Treasury.

Resolved, That it is the sense of the Senate that interest, at the rate of five per cent. per annum, should be allowed upon the sums found due the "eastern" and "western" Cherokees respectively, from the 12th day of June, 1838, until paid.

Report of the Second Comptroller and Second Auditor of the Treasury, with a statement of the claims of the Cherokee nation of Indians, according to the principles established by the treaty of August, 1846.

TREASURY DEPARTMENT, *December* 3, 1849.

SIR: The proper accounting officers of the Treasury having been required, by the joint resolution of the 7th of August, 1848, to make a just and fair statement of the claims of the Cherokee nation of Indians, according to the principles established by the treaty of August, 1846, between the United States and said Indians, do now, as required by said resolu-

tion, report that they have caused a full and thorough examination to be made of all the accounts and vouchers of the several officers and agents of the Government of the United States, who have disbursed money appropriated to carry into effect the treaty with the Cherokee nation of 1835, and also of the claims that have been admitted at the Treasury. As the result of said examination, it appears that there has been paid—

For improvements, the sum of	$1,540,572 27
For ferries, the sum of	159,572 12
For spoliations, the sum of	264,894 09
For removal and subsistence, and commutation therefor, including $2,765 84 expended for goods for the poorer classes of Cherokees, as mentioned in the 15th article of the treaty of 1835–'6; and including, also, necessary incidental expenses of enrolling agents, conductors, commissaries, medical attendance and supplies, &c., the sum of	2,952,196 26
For debt and claims upon the Cherokee nation, the sum of	101,348 31
For the additional quantity of land ceded to said nation, the sum of	500,000 00
For amount invested as the general fund of the nation, the sum of	500,880 00
The "aggregate of which general sums" is . .	6,019,463 05
And which, being deducted from the sum of . .	6,647,067 00
agreeably to the directions of the ninth article of the treaty of 1846, leaves a balance of	$627,603 95

due to the Cherokee nation.

As it is contended by the agents of the Cherokee nation that sundry items of expenditure embraced in the foregoing statement are not properly chargeable upon the nation under the treaty of 1846, particularly a portion of the incidental expenses connected with the removal, amounting to $96-999 42, the undersigned report herewith a particular statement of those expenses, showing the amount thereof in detail, in order that the question, thus raised on the part of the Cherokees, may be decided by Congress.

Which is respectfully submitted.

ALBION K. PARRIS,
Second Comptroller.

P. CLAYTON,
Second Auditor.

To the PRESIDENT *of the Senate of the United States.*

Statement of the claims of the Cherokee nation of Indians, according to the principles established by the treaty of August, 1846, between the United States and said Indians; prepared by the accounting officers in obedience to a resolution of Congress, approved August 7, 1848.

Amount granted to the Cherokees by the first article of the treaty of 1835, for their lands east of the Mississippi				$5,000,000 00
Amount granted by the third article of the supplement				600,000 00
Amount appropriated by Congress for objects specified in the third article of the supplement, per act of June 12, 1838				1,047,067 00
				6,647,067 00
From which deduct amount paid for—				
Improvements			$1,540,572 27	
Ferries			159,572 12	
Spoliations			264,894 09	
Removal and subsistence, and commutation therefor, including $2,765 84 expended for goods for the poorer classes of Cherokees, as mentioned in the fifteenth article of the treaty of 1835–6; and including, also, necessary incidental expenses of enrolling agents, conductors, commissaries, medical attendance and supplies, &c., viz:—				
Removal and subsistence and commutation therefor		$2,823,192, 93		
Physicians, matrons, medicines, hospital stores, &c.		32,003 91		
Superintendent of removal	$7,188 70			
Clerk to superintendent of removal	3,985 50			
Interpreter to superintendent of removal	2,706 54			
Disbursing agents	2,725 00			
Conductors	12,097 40			
Interpreters to various agents	16,102 00			
Issuing agents	9,792 40			
Enrolling agents	16,418 50			
Contingent expenses of superintendent and disbursing agent	25,983 38			
		96,999 42		
			2,952,196 26	
Debts and claims upon the Cherokee nation, viz:—				
National debts (10th article)		18,062 06		
Claims of United States citizens, &c. (10th article)		61,073 49		
Cherokee committee (12th article)		22,212 76		
			101,348 31	
Carried forward			5,018,583 05	6,647,067 00

Statement—continued.

Brought forward	$5,018,583 05	$ 6,647,067 00
Amount allowed the United States for the additional quantity of land ceded to said nation	500.000 00	
Amount invested as the general fund of the nation	500,880 00	
		6,019,463 05
Balance due Cherokee Indians		$627,603 95

C.

DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR,
Office Indian Affairs, May 10, 1850.

SIR: I have the honor to communicate the information desired by you in your letter of the 30th ult., respecting the origin and history of the claim of the Creek nation, for losses sustained by that part of the tribe who were friendly to the United States during the last war with Great Britain.

The claim originated during the said war, and is for losses sustained in consequence of the claimants taking part with, and remaining friendly to, the United States. It is based on the promise embodied in a communication from General Thomas Pinckney to Col. Benjamin Hawkins, United States agent for the Creek tribe, of the 23d April, 1814, in which was stated the terms upon which peace would be granted to the hostile portion of the tribe, viz., that "the United States will retain so much of the conquered territory as may appear to the Government thereof to be a just indemnity for the expenses of the war, and as a restitution for the injuries sustained by its citizens, *and the friendly Creek Indians.*" * * * "You will please, sir, to communicate these terms to the friendly Indians, and to enjoin them, in the prosecution of the war against such as may continue hostile, to abstain carefully from injuring those who may be returning, with the intention of making their submission. You may likewise inform them that the United States will not forget their fidelity; but, in the arrangements which may be made of the lands to be retained as indemnity, their claims will be respected; and such of their chiefs as have distinguished themselves by their exertion and valor in the common cause will also receive a remuneration in the ceded lands, and in such manner as the Government may direct."

Those propositions resulted in the treaty concluded by Gen. Jackson, on 9th August, 1814, by which the Indian title was extinguished to between 14 and 15 millions of acres of land. Prior to signing the treaty, the friendly Indians called the attention of Gen. Jackson to the promise of Gen. Pinckney, with a view that a provision should be inserted for the remuneration for their losses; but the General declined, because his power to negotiate did not "extend to embrace by treaty, or capitulation, the promises contained therein." The Indians, however, agreed to sign the treaty on the condition, among others, that the said promise should be sent on with the treaty—saying, we rely on the justice of the United States to cause justice to be done us. (See American State papers, vol. 1, pp. 837, 857, and 858.)

By reference to vol. Indian treaties, p. 159, it will be seen that, by the treaty of 1814, the cession to the United States was intended to compensate the Government for the expenses of the war with the hostile Creek Indians, that it was strictly of a military character—more of the character of a capitulation, with a pledge for indemnity, than an ordinary civil compact.

On the 29th August, 1815, the War Department informed Col. Benjamin Hawkins, the Creek agent, "that it is the wish of the President that

you should proceed to the liquidation of the claim of the friendly Indians to indemnity, upon the principles of General Pinckney's and your letter to them." The result to be transmitted to the Department, to be laid before the President for his ultimate decision and approbation.

On 1st April, 1816, Col. Hawkins made his report "on the claims of the friendly Indians for losses sustained by them in their civil war, agreeably to the terms of peace offered by Maj. Gen. Pinckney, 23d April, 1814, and the preliminaries to the treaty of Fort Jackson, of August following." "He states that it is imperfect, from the peculiar situation of affairs there, and cannot be otherwise till all the hunters are in, which is not expected till the last of next month."

According to the data before him, the aggregate of the claims which had been presented amounted to $108,415 12½, and the amount of the same reported on favorably to $78,360 75; and he states that, from the best information he has obtained, the whole amount of just claims will not exceed $100,000.

The subject received the attention of Congress, and resulted in the passage of an "act for the relief of certain Creek Indians," approved 3d March, 1817, which authorized the Secretary of War "to cause the sum of eighty-five thousand dollars to be paid to the friendly Creek Indians, whose property was destroyed by the hostile Creek Indians in the late war, in fair and just proportion to the losses which they have severally sustained from such Indians."

It appears that a Creek delegation was in this city, attending to the business of their people, in the winter of 1816–'17, and that they then had a talk with the Secretary of War on the subject; who said to them, among other things, "You have been a long time detained here, but our great council does business slowly, and you wanted to know, before you returned, how much money they would give to your people as a compensation for their property that was destroyed by the hostiles during the late war. The law, which has passed on that subject, authorizes the President to apply eighty-five thousand dollars to that object. The money will be sent to your agent, to be divided among the sufferers in proportion to their losses."

On the 20th March, 1817, David B. Mitchell, who had been appointed the agent for the Creeks, in place of Hawkins, deceased, was furnished with a copy of the law, above referred to, together with a copy of the estimate of Col. Hawkins, as to the losses sustained by the friendly Creek Indians, and told, that it, with other papers, "were laid before the committee on claims, and the law was predicated upon them; but, as it is general in its terms, it will be proper to pay the claimants mentioned in the estimate only a portion of their claims at present, as it is probable that there may be other claimants entitled to the benefits of the law who are not mentioned in the list furnished by Col. Hawkins; therefore a final distribution of the money should not take place until the whole amount of claims are ascertained."

On 18th March, 1818, Agent Mitchell, says: "I have now the honor to enclose a concise statement of the accounts presented by the friendly Indians for losses during the late war, and of the application of the sum appropriated by Congress for their payment, by which it appears that a little upwards of $100,000 is still due. The gross amounts of the claims

presented, including the abstract made by Col. Hawkins, is very little over or under $300,000, but they were reduced by the chiefs to $195,417 90." A copy of the statement enclosed by Agent Mitchell is herewith, marked A, showing that, after applying the $85,000 appropriated as aforesaid, there remained due to the claimants the sum of $110,417 90.

The Creek nation, through their deputations sent to this city, repeatedly invoked the action of the Government with a view to the payment of the balance due their people for the said losses. On the 28th March, 1819, the Secretary of War, in a talk to the delegation then here, said: "Brothers, you state that the sum which has been paid is not equal to the damages which you sustained in the late war, and that in justice you ought to receive the remainder. The power to remunerate you belongs solely to Congress, and when they appropriated the sum of $85,000, it was estimated that it was sufficient. Whether an additional sum will be voted to remunerate you for your losses rests solely with the justice and wisdom of Congress." And, again, on 6th January, 1820, the Secretary said: "The claim of the Creek nation for further remuneration for losses sustained in the late war will be submitted to the consideration of the Committee on Indian Affairs, and should the claim be sanctioned by Congress, the amount will be immediately thereupon remitted to the agent to be paid to the nation."

The next action had upon the matter, as far as has been ascertained, was in April, 1824, when the Committee of Ways and Means, in obedience to a resolution of the House of Representatives, instructing them "to inquire into the expediency of making an appropriation to compensate the friendly Creek Indians for property lost and destroyed during the late Creek war," reported that it was inexpedient to make any further appropriation to compensate the friendly Creek Indians for property lost and destroyed during the Creek war." The report was based on the opinion of the Committee that the sum of $85,000 appropriated by the law of 1817 was intended to be a full indemnity for all the losses of the friendly Indians, and was equal to any reasonable expectation. This, the report states, "appears to be manifest from the estimate by Col. Hawkins, that the chiefs would have been satisfied, at the date of the treaty, with the sum of $60,000; and, in the letter of the acting Secretary of War to D. B. Mitchell, predicated on Col. Hawkins's estimate, it will be proper to pay the claimants mentioned in the estimate only a portion of their claim at present, as it is probable that there may be other claimants entitled to the benefits of the law who are not mentioned in the list of claims furnished by Col. Hawkins," &c. (See American State Papers, Indian Affairs, vol. 2, p. 492.)

And here I beg leave to express the opinion—from a careful and attentive examination of the whole matter, that the opinion of the Committee was based upon a misapprehension of the facts as they actually exist, by not having before them *all* the papers in the Department bearing upon the subject, and not discriminating as to the character of the claim actually submitted to them.

The facts as they really exist are as follows: the communication of Gen. Pinckney embraces two propositions affecting the friendly Creek Indians, viz: 1st. *Restitution from the conquered territory for the injuries and losses sustained by them;* and, 2d. That their claim to a portion

of the land, embraced within the lines of the tract retained by the United States as indemnity, should be respected.

The claim submitted to the Committee was that embraced in the first proposition of General Pinckney; but it is manifest that they arrived at their conclusion by regarding the statement of Col. Hawkins, that he believed at the time of the drawing of the lines of the land for the treaty, $60,000 would have been received as an equivalent, as having had reference to the claim of the friendly Indians for losses of property, and injuries committed upon them by the hostile party; whereas, it had reference to the amount the Indians would have been willing to receive for their portion of the land, retained as indemnity to the United States, &c. See document last referred to, p. 493, and to vol. 1, same series, p. 837, statement of Col. Hawkins, and the condition on which the friendly Indians signed the treaty of 1814.

The misapprehension of the Committee is further shown by their reference to the instructions from the Acting Secretary of War, of 20th March, 1817, and by regarding the estimate of Col. Hawkins, therein specified, as the paper in which he stated his belief that the Indians would have been satisfied with $60,000; whereas, the estimate adverted to was that embodied in Col. Hawkins's letter to the War Department, of April 1, 1816, and hereinbefore quoted from, in which he states that, from the best information he had obtained, the whole amount of just claims for losses would not exceed $100,000. That paper does not appear to have been sent to the Committee from the Department. It is herewith marked B, and furnishes a key, I think, to the instructions to Col. Mitchell, when he was directed to make partial payments only, until he had ascertained whether the $85,000 would be sufficient to pay all the claims. Col. Mitchell then proceeded, under his instructions and with the aid of the chiefs, to examine all the claims. The result, showing an amount of $110,417 90 to be due, is, as before stated, herewith.

In the preceding remarks, the request of the Chairman of the Committee to be furnished with a history of the Creek claim, and the views of this office as to its justice, has been complied with. The facts that constitute the history of the claim have been carefully compiled from the public records. The inferences from these facts are respectfully and cheerfully submitted, because, if they are erroneous, the Committee will at once perceive the error, and come to a correct conclusion. The points of most importance in forming a conclusion satisfactory to myself were: 1st. The authority of Agent Mitchell to complete an estimate of losses, which was reported as imperfect by his predecessor, Col. Hawkins. Col. Hawkins's estimate, as far as he had progressed in making it, estimated the claim at over $100,000, which was reduced to $78,360 75. Agent Mitchell subsequently reported the gross amount as at about $300,000, which the chiefs reduced to $195,417 90. I think that the authority delegated to Agent Hawkins was continued by virtue of the succession to Agent Mitchell. 2d. Whether the Committee, whose report is referred to, did or did not confound a land claim with a claim for indemnity for losses. I have furnished the chairman with the reasons that have led me to the conclusion that the Committee were inadvertently led into such a misapprehension; and, 3d. Was the appropriation of $85,000 by the act of 1817 ever acquiesced in by the Indians themselves as a full equivalent for

the indemnity claimed by them? Their repeated applications to Congress show that they did not so understand it or receive it.

All the foregoing is most respectfully submitted.

Respectfully, your obedient servant,

ORLANDO BROWN,
Commissioner.

Hon. D. R. Atchison,
Chairman Com. Indian Affairs, Senate.

Cavetaw, 1*st April*, 1816.

I herewith transmit, in obedience to the orders of your department, a report on the claims of the friendly Indians for losses sustained by them in their civil war, agreeably to the terms of peace offered by Major General Pinckney, 23d April, 1814, and the preliminary to the treaty of Fort Jackson of August following. It is imperfect from the peculiar situation of affairs here, and cannot be otherwise till all the hunters are in, which is not expected till the last of next month.

As soon as the terms of peace were offered, I directed Mr. Limbaugh, assistant agent, to commence taking their claims, and, after the treaty of Fort Jackson, ordered, in conformity with the direction of General Jackson, that he should continue until he had taken in the whole of their claims. The rule adopted was, for the claimants to appear before him, in presence of some chiefs of the town, give in a detailed account of losses, with the value affixed to each article, the account signed by the owner, and countersigned by the interpreter and assistant agent.

Upon receipt of the order to report on the claims, I proceeded to execute the same, but other public duties, a severe indisposition, and the defect in the vouchers as noted in the report, retarded them until the Indians commenced their winter's hunt, which was earlier than usual from necessity, and has not yet terminated. Added to this, the chiefs who convened at Tukawbatchee, having suspended the ratification of the treaty, and conducted themselves in relation to it in the manner detailed in the account of that transaction, I have not been able to prevail on them to come forward and afford any aid to enable me to execute the duties enjoined on me satisfactorily.

The speaker for the upper Creeks, who is more interested than any other, if his account is correct, has repeatedly declined signing his claim, or giving any explanation; and does believe, or affects to believe, by doing so it would render the treaty complete on the part of the nation, and be in violation of the advice he has received on that subject.

I believe, from the best information I have obtained, the whole amount of just claims will not exceed one hundred thousand dollars, and it is probable, upon a revision in the presence of the claimants, there may be a deduction in some of those reported on. If it should be deemed advisable to take order on this report, and appropriate money for the purpose, a sum not exceeding one hundred thousand dollars will be sufficient.

The claimants should receive by themselves, and not by attorney or order, to prevent speculation on them, which has already commenced by persons obtruding themselves on them, and trying to obtrude them on the Government, to secure the payment of their claims on shares for one-

half or one-fourth. I shall continue, as opportunity offers, to complete the report from time to time, and will have a meeting in every town interested, as soon as I am apprised the claimants are coming in from hunting.

I have the honor to be, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

BENJAMIN HAWKINS.

WM. H. CRAWFORD, *Secretary of War.*

Statement of claims for losses by the friendly Creek Indians, during the late war, as liquidated and settled by the chiefs in council, at Fort Hawkins, in July, 1817, *and at the agency, in January,* 1818; *also showing the sums paid and balance due.*

1. Amounts liquidated for Upper Towns at Fort Hawkins, in July, 1817	$77,572 50	
Deduct this amount, paid at the same time	31,029 00	
		$46,543 50
2. Amounts liquidated for Lower Towns, at Fort Hawkins, in July, 1817	29,775 00	
Deduct this amount, paid at same time	119,10 00	
		17,865 00
3. Miscellaneous claims liquidated at Fort Hawkins, in July, 1817	27,157 00	
Deduct this sum, paid to these claims	10,862 00	
		16,295 00
4. Amount liquidated at the agency, in 1818	49,524 00	
Deduct this amount, paid to these claims	19,809 60	
		29,714 40
Whole balance due		$110,417 90

Recapitulation, showing application of the sum appropriated.

Paid to Upper Creeks, in July, 1817		31,029 00
Paid to Lower Creeks, in July, 1817		11,910 00
Paid to miscellaneous claims		10,862 00
Paid at the agency, in January, 1818		19,809 60
		73,610 60
Paid Major Hughes, by special order of the chiefs	3,400	
Paid $2\frac{1}{2}$ per cent. discount on sale of bills for $83,000	2,075 (*a*).	
Received by McIntosh, at Washington	2,000	
		7,475 00
(*b*). This balance placed in the hands of the two principal chiefs, by general consent, to be applied to some cases of peculiar hardship otherwise unprovided for		3,914 40
		85,000 00

(*a.*) $83,000 of the money having been remitted in drafts upon the United States Bank, in Philadelphia, and the branch of that bank in Savannah, refusing to pay them, this charge arose from the difference of exchange between Savannah and Augusta and Philadelphia, at that time, and has been allowed by the chiefs, rather than be delayed, or run the risk of conveyance by an agent.

(*b.*) When the first payments were made, it was necessary, as the claims were not all received at that time, and the amount was much greater than the sum appropriated, to adopt some rule of proportion in making the payment. Two-fifths was finally determined upon; and this sum is the balance, after paying two-fifths of the whole claims liquidated. And as some cases have occurred which merit attention, but were excluded in consequence of the limitation, this amount has been set apart to relieve them by general consent.

D. B. MITCHELL,
Agent for Indian Affairs.

CREEK AGENCY, *March* 18, 1818.